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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

House Argues WPA Curbs As It Votes $100,000,000

'Cracker-box' discussion of relief organization brings attack and defense into open as prelude to searching inquiry already authorized; economy bloc controls purse strings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—In giving grudging consent to President Roosevelt's twice-repeated appeal for additional Works Progress Administration funds, the House has restored $100,000,000 of the $150,000,000 trimmed from the original Administration supplementary relief bill. The money was put back after a turbulent two-day session which explored many aspects of the relief administration and which will be followed by a more searching House committee investigation of WPA which already has been approved.

Final action was both a compromise and a personal triumph for Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, leader of the economy group in the House. Mr. Woodrum had fixed $100,000,000 as his version of a proper compromise. Through ballot after ballot the House supported him, refusing to increase or reduce this amount. Finally after both spenders and savers had been rejected, the House approved the Woodrum compromise by a vote of 290 to 110.

Mr. Woodrum's stand was supported not only by the bulk of the Democrats but also by almost half of the voting Republicans. A group of 21 anti-New Deal Democrats bolted on the question, but they were more than overbalanced by 68 Republican who came over to the WPA side. Republicans who voted against it with disgruntled Democrats numbered 89. In favor of the appropriation were 218 Democrats, 68 Republicans, and four members of minor parties.

Five Efforts Defeated

Before final approval of the $100,000,000 sum, the House disposed as follows of five different efforts to increase or decrease the amount:

Defeated, 161 to 111, proposal by Representative E. S. Cox (D) of Georgia to reduce the appropriation to $54,293,575.

Defeated, 205 to 165, proposal by Representative James M. Fitzpatrick (D) of New York to raise the sum to $150,000,000.

Defeated, 207 to 160, proposal by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, to raise the sum to $125,000,000.

Defeated, 259 to 75, proposal by Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio to reduce the sum to $75,000,000.

Defeated, 277 to 130, a final effort to reduce the sum to $55,000,000.

Contrasting Views

Opponents of WPA feel it is wasteful, inefficient, and politically maladministered; that it would be better to apply the money directly to relief! and enterprises like the "Swing Mikado," which it sponsors, should be dropped.

Advocates argue that work relief rather than dole supports individual morale; that the Federal Government must aid cities where unemployment is acute; and that the Administration has been successful.

"I might not protest so much against the WPA swinging the Mikado," said Mr. Woodrum, but I do protest against the WPA swinging the Democratic Party along with it."

Representative John Taber (R) of a rural New York district, ridiculed the 1,200 plays WPA has produced "Millions of dollars is being spent annually upon this kind of stuff!" he said.

Dismissal Notices

"But what are the 100,000 men, women, and children dependent upon this income to do? Their dismissal notices are now being made out in New York," declared Representative James H. Fay (D) of a congested Manhattan district.

"No man or woman in our country should be compelled to go hungry," cried Representative Thomas F. Ford (D) of Los Angeles.

"Perfectly true," said Representative William A. Pittenger (R) of Minnesota, in effect, "but funds we appropriate should go 100 cents on the dollar for the help of unemployed men and women; it should not be dissipated in overhead expenses or in pay checks for politicians."

La Guardia Cuts Estimates To Balance City's Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had today completed a major task by slashing mandatory salaries of City workers to the extent of $3,850,626.26 and balancing the 1939-'40 City budget at $593,824,136.89 This shows an increase of $3,843,560 over the 1938 total of $589,980,576.64.

To put these cuts over, the Mayor must get permissive legislation from the Legislature in Albany or individual consents by the officials and City employees affected. It will be recalled that ranking members of the Police and Fire Departments already have gone to the Mayor with voluntary offers to accept pay reductions. Should the Mayor's pay cut proposals succeed, the new budget will be less than that of last year.

Public hearings on the budget have been set by the Board of Estimate for the morning of April 12 and the afternoon of April 13. It must go to the City Council by May 1, where it may be decreased, but not increased.

Department Budgets Cut

The Mayor used his blue pencil freely on executive estimates by the heads of his Departments.

Robert Moses, who had asked an increase of $2,435,256 for his Park Department, got only $588,548; the Board of Education, which wanted an $8,000,000 increase, got a cut of $383,000 under its 1938 mark of $153,613,302; the Sanitation Department was cut $941,000 under its 1938-'39 appropriation, and the staff of the City Clerk was cut $72,892.

The Health Department, on the other hand, got an increase of $182,275 over last year; public works, $59,425; correction, $185,431; welfare, $67,151; and child welfare, $431,000.

The Mayor cut his own salary from $25,000 to $22,500 and announce he would dispense with the full-time job of Deputy Mayor, now held by Henry H. Curran, who, the Mayor said, would resume a place on the bench.

Asks Voluntary Cuts

Voluntary cuts were put up to 26 members of the City Council and the Mayor's colleagues on the Board of Estimate. He said he had not cut their salaries because he preferred to let them handle the matter themselves.

He voiced the hope that the higher paid city employees would accept their salary cuts gracefully, reminding them that similar reductions had been made in comparable salaries in private business.

Aside from minor increases in the lowest paid employees of the Hospitals Department, he said there was not a single salary increase in the budget in Departments under control of the Board of Estimate.

"Caution, prudence and economy" must be exercised during the next 10 or 15 years if a breakdown in City finance was to be avoided, the Mayor declared, and added it was useless to envisage smaller budgets in future years, since they must necessarily increase with the growth of the City, with the demands for new services and extension of existing municipal services. At the same time, social welfare legislation would necessarily put additional financial burdens on this and other cities, he said.

The making of the budget, the Mayor declared, was one of the hardest jobs he had to do.

Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
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Boston Studied As Airport For Ocean Planes

Improved port facilities held essential before trans-Atlantic air lines pick city as port.

Boston is being regarded favorably as a possible stop for trans-Atlantic air lines provided it brings its facilities up to the standard required to handle large flying boats and planes, in the opinion of local aeronautical experts.

According to local opinion, the Hub has an even chance to attract the air service of American Export Lines, a steamship company which is planning a trans-Atlantic air service to supplement its steamers. The Company's boats now call at Boston and presumably its air service might do the same. American Export, which plans to tap the Mediterranean traffic area, is the only American rival to Pan American Airways in the trans-Atlantic aviation picture. It plans its first test flights across the Atlantic this month.

Alternate Terminal

As to possibilities of Pan American or foreign air companies calling here, the best role conceded for Boston at present is that of alternate terminal. Trans-Atlantic flight plans, in common with domestic airflight plans, require the naming of an alternate field as destination. This is a safety precaution, based on the possibility that the announced destination may be shut in by fog or bad weather.

Either Boston or Baltimore, Md., which already has a Pan American base, probably would be named as alternate destinations to New York. Boston, of course, is the nearest terminal to New York on trans-Atlantic routes. Should fog enshroud New York, giant trans-Atlantic planes could put in at Boston and transfer passengers to train.

Inasmuch as British, French, and German air companies which are planning to fly the Atlantic join their facilities with Pan American for mutual benefit, it is probable they will follow the American practice of naming an alternate terminal.

Channel Necessary

In order to qualify as a trans-Atlantic air terminal, Boston, according to the Port Authority, must provide itself with a seaplane landing and take-off channel 1,500 feet wide and 12 feet deep extending from the airport to the President Roads anchorage. This would provide Boston with a water runway deep enough for large flying boats and from five to seven miles long.

Dredging of a seaplane channel, the Port Authority explains, is in effect "killing two birds with one stone," because dredged material could be used to extend the East Boston airport.

Under the new Federal airport classifications in which No. 4, or highest rating, is given to fields with 5,000-foot runways, Boston now rates as a No. 2 air field. With the extensions planned, the airport would be in the top rating.

'Canned Education' Comes to Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Radio and moving pictures are being inaugurated in 100 schools throughout Victoria. Tests are said to have justified the adoption of visual education. Examinations held after visual lectures were twice as satisfactory as results following simple oral lessons. The film-radio lessons, at a later stage, are to cover geography, science, and other subjects.

High Tide of Year at Capital

Brown Photos; Acme

Washington Cherry Blossoms
Upper: Close-up, eye-level view. Lower: On rim of Tidal Basin

Cherry Blossoms Lure 100,000 to Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Washington officially invites the Nation to come and enjoy the full-blown beauty of its famous Japanese cherry blossoms. Formal ceremonies inaugurating the annual feast of pink loveliness were held here yesterday.

But the invitation seems redundant. Railroad, bus, and airline agencies report that visitors are arriving in such numbers that they estimate a total of 100,000 will see the cherry blossoms over the week end.

The annual wonder of the blossoms was inaugurated with customary pageantry. There was a "Blossom Queen," Miss Peggy Townsend. She was given her welcome and her title by Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate. Daring riders from the Army crack cavalry post at Fort Myer performed before the pageant queen and for the entertainment of some 5,000 spectators. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and a score of other organizations did their bit to make it the big day of the spring season for the Nation's Capital.

Two Varieties

There are two main varieties of blossoms in the famous Washington collection. The earlier, blossoms, garlanding the Tidal Basin, make the prettiest picture because of their setting on the water's edge and proximity to the imposing Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument; but many people insist they would give first prize to the deeper pink double blossoms on Haines Point that come along later.

Having survived floods, windstorms, and last fall's deprecations by President Roosevelt, the cherry blossoms are now enshrined deeper in Washingtonians' hearts than ever.

When it came to choosing between a small segment of the cherry trees and a marble temple to Thomas Jefferson, President Roosevelt took the latter, even hinting that the blossoms had been overadvertised to the country. He pointed out that while the original trees were a good-will gift to Mrs. William Howard Taft from the city of Tokyo, many of them have not lived and have been replaced by home-grown varieties.

Chained to Trees

Scorning a delegation of women who, under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Washington newspaper editor, chained themselves to cherry trees on the memorial site as a protest against their destruction, the President only smiled and said he would instruct workmen to remove the women along with the trees.

The single flowering trees usually start to bloom about the first week in April and remain in flower from 10 to 12 days. The double flowering trees usually follow about two weeks after the single ones have finished blooming. The exact date of blooming each year depends entirely upon seasonal conditions and cannot be definitely determined until approximately two weeks in advance. None of the varieties ever bears any fruit.

In the last few years, the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade has sought to enhance the natural attractiveness of the cherry blossoms with pageantry and fireworks.

Intimate Message from Washington

American Foreign Policy Has Stiffened Since Munich—Slaps on the Wrist Are Being Aimed Higher and With More Power

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The new phase of American foreign policy which developed out of Munich is established and defined. The process of adjusting the machinery to it is now under way. It became particularly evident during the past week, both in tangible acts and in that realm of personal things which form the substance of general gossip in any world capital, but which seldom get into the public press.

Before Munich, the emphasis in American foreign policy was on long range and idealistic objectives. Its scope involved all the nations of the world and its guiding principles were those generalized objectives of Cordell Hull which aimed at a world of peace and order brought about by the assertion of international rightmindedness. Since Munich, the tempo, the emphasis and the character of the policy has changed. It is now power politics; the assertion in positive and direct action of the influence and weight of the United States toward specific and bluntly named ends. It is bold condemnation of German aggression, by name. Its weapons are such things as tariff penalties against Germany.

Both types of policy have been present constantly. There were some bold words before Munich as witness the "quarantine" speech. There is still much of the generalized appeal to principle. The difference lies in emphasis. And the shift in emphasis has meant a readjustment of relations of individuals. The story was told this week in President Roosevelt's announcement of a cotton export subsidy and of widespread gossip of growing divergence between Secretary Hull and the White House.

A Slap at Hull Program

The gossip gives a distorted impression, but the cotton subsidy accurately expresses the situation. It was a move not toward realization of the Hull trade program, but a step away from it. It was taken reluctantly, but nevertheless taken as a realistic concession to pressure in the other direction. The President tried to moderate it by reasserting his allegiance to the Hull trade principles and by vigorously stamping out a direct Senate attack on trade agreements in proposed new excise taxes on imported oils. The President respects the Secretary of State. He softened the blow as best he could. But the fact remains that he felt that a realistic concession was necessary and he did not hesitate to take the step.

It provides only one instance of many in which the President has personally taken the initiative in foreign policy. Since Munich, this has become the dominant note. The emphasis on direct action is a Roosevelt emphasis and a Roosevelt policy. Some weeks ago this column reported the important part being played by the Treasury in this new policy. The Treasury is predominantly committed to positive action. Many of the new steps were conceived there such as the $25,000,000 loan to China and the penalty duties against Germany. The men who conceived them fit into the new picture. At the State Department, the President has found in Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, an extremely able technician who understands how to carry out a policy of action. Mr. Welles is constantly at the White House. He has become the first instrument of the President's policies.

No Rift Is Evident

Gossip is quick to distort this close working combination of the President and Mr. Welles. It jumps to the conclusion of a rift with Mr. Hull. In doing so it oversimplifies. Mr. Hull detests force, violence and aggression too passionately to be able to disagree with a policy which attacks the nations resorting to such methods. He goes along with such a policy. But it is not in his nature either to enter the poker game of power politics aggressively or himself direct the quick moves which the game requires.

Some friction has unquestionably developed, but it is not the type which is likely to lead to any sensational resignations. The situation is entirely different from that which existed in the days of the feud between Mr. Hull and Professor Moley. Mr. Hull may not be altogether happy about his position. But he recognizes Mr. Welles' ability and his particular aptitude for carrying out the staccato moves which the new policy requires. And he has a personal respect for Mr. Welles which did not exist in his relations with Professor Moley. Further, and this is extremely important in Washington official life, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Welles enjoy cordial social relations.

There is one more factor of stability in the Roosevelt-Hull-Welles triangle. Mr. Hull is an important figure in American politics in his own right. His connections in the Senate are many and deep. He is very close personally to Postmaster General Farley and many another independent power in the Democratic Party. Mr. Roosevelt could not dispense with Mr. Hull, even if he desired, without running the risk of the worst explosion in his Party of his entire administration.

Joseph C. Harsch

Rubber Glass: It Stretches!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—A new high-test laminated safety glass will go in 75 per cent of 1939 automobiles as yet unmade at no additional cost to manufacturers, it was announced here today as Franklin Institute bestowed its accolade on the latest gift of the laboratory to public safety.

"Rubber glass," the new product, will stretch and may break, but it cannot shatter. Hailed as 1939's outstanding contribution to highway safety, it was introduced formally to a distinguished group of natural scientists and industrial leaders. A demonstration test showed the plate glass to be strong enough to stop a half-pound steel ball traveling at a velocity of 56 feet per second, yet flexible enough to be "rolled up like a rug," after it was broken

The five companies which cooperated in the development of the new glass, and received the honors of the Institute last night, were: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Monsanto Chemical Co., and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

In a telegram read to the gathering, President Roosevelt joined the Institute in praising the development.

"It is especially fitting that we recognize every achievement in which the practical application of scientific principles adds to human happiness through the promotion of traffic safety. Such an occasion is doubly significant because it is indicative of the great benefits to mankind which result from a social-mindedness on the part of industry. It seems to me especially appropriate that the meeting is being held at Franklin Institute which perpetuates the memory of a great American who devoted most of his life to the service of his country."

Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator said that the spirit of mutual co-operation which led to the development of the new glass marked a milestone in the annals of American industry.

Peace of Europe At Turning Point; U. S. Lends Help

Profound disapproval of Reich domination voiced in American attitude.

British frontier placed wherever threat rises is verdict on pledge given to Poland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—President Roosevelt, making use of the well-known journalistic device of "background" information, has projected an American "attitude" of profound disapproval of German aggression and moral support for the new British commitment in Eastern Europe.

This is the meaning of the somewhat ambiguous press reports which emanated from Warm Springs, Ga., yesterday attributed to sources close to the President. He had spent the day learning from his Ambassadors in Europe and the State Department here the dramatic news that Britain had turned on the aggressors and committed itself to security of Poland's frontier.

For the benefit of his newspaper audience, American public opinion and the statesmen of Europe the President reiterated in more detail than ever before the thesis that the issue of German domination not only of Europe, but also of areas in the American hemisphere is involved today in the diplomatic crisis which has arisen out of Britain's sudden decision to make a stand in defense of the Poles.

Every word of the Warm Springs press dispatches was scrutinized with utmost care at the State Department as fast as they came over the wires. Although not appearing to quote the President directly it was obvious that it was the President expressing thoughts intended to affect the balance of force in Europe.

Best Course for America?

But while Europe and London's new attitude are in the spotlight of world interest American diplomacy is concerned even more deeply by the combination of crisis in Europe and new advances by Japan. No sooner did the German press begin the usual prelude-to-conquest campaign against Poland than Japan calmly took a 700-mile stride down into the East Indies.

President Roosevelt, for the moment at least, appears to consider Europe the key to the world situation and to be concentrating his attention there. But in the State Department there is deep uncertainty. The experts who have been debating the most desirable course for American policy are in disagreement.

Some feel that if Europe can be saved the Far Eastern problem will vanish. Others feel that if American influence is concentrated in Europe it will remove the last obstacle to Japanese domination of nearly half a world. This second group feels that American policy should concentrate on the Far East in an effort to hold that area stable. It is argued that this course is the one of most direct American interest and incidentally the most effective means of aiding the European powers which obviously the United States desires now to aid.

Blunt Reminder from Japan

Japan's action in taking jurisdiction over the Spratly group of islands in the South China Sea was a blunt reminder that there are two ends to the anti-Comintern axis—one end in Europe and the other in the Far East—and that they complement each other in their operations. It is generally taken for granted here that Japan is preparing to take utmost advantage of any European situation involving Britain and France.

The new Japanese island acquisition carries Japan's military highway down into the very heart of the East Indies. The Japanese Navy assumes somewhat the air of the companies which built the first transcontinental railroads across the United States. Today's end-of-the-line becomes tomorrow's way station. Not so many weeks ago Formosa, north of the Philippines, was Japan's southern end-of-the-line Next came Hainan Island. Then the cluster of coral reefs and atolls called the Paracel group, just south of Hainan. Now it is another cluster of reefs and atolls, but this time as far south as the Philippines, halfway between North Borneo and the southern coast of French Indo-China, within bombing range of Britain's great naval base at Singapore.

Text of the statement of the President's views: Page 4.

Kentucky Youth Found 'Typical'

NEW YORK (AP)—Karl McCready, who rises at 5 a. m. to feed the cows before bicycling seven miles to school, was selected March 31 as the "typical American boy of 1939."

Karl lives on a farm near Louisville, Ky. He has a pony named "Dolly," a hog named "Max," and is a member of the "4-H" club and the National Federation of Junior Music Clubs.

A $1,000 prize went with the designation, climaxing a contest among 25,000 boys sponsored by the Typical American Boy Association.

Honorable mention went to Thomas Perrick of Philadelphia; Theodore J. Cahill, Jr., Pittsfield, Mass.; Charles K. Humfield, St. Louis, Mo. John Reed Simpson, Hollywood, Calif., and Robert Erwin Macauley, Duluth, Minn.

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Likened to Czech Case

The report of troop movements is described as a reproduction of the events of May 21 last year when rumors of German action along the Czecho-Slovak frontier were made, following which Czecho-Slovakia mobilized its armed forces.

Behind all this naturally lurks the unanswered question which the National Socialist leaders in Berlin are asking, whether or not England really means business with such a declaration. Accustomed to proclaim that the democracies neither will

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The Week in Focus: Chamberlain and Daladier Take Stand Against Aggression

Europe: Poland Guaranteed; Spain Begins Reconstruction

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first sustained period in many months, Europe's awakening democracies matched the Rome-Berlin Axis with effective boldness.

Prime Minister Chamberlain guaranteed Polish independence. Already the familiar German tactics had begun.

The United States Government welcomed signs of a tangible "stop-aggression" bloc. President Roosevelt at Warm Springs kept in close touch with Europe by telephone.

M. Daladier adopted an unwavering firmness toward Italy's vague demands for colonial concessions.

Reichsführer Hitler and his advisers apparently recognized that Britain and France were not bluffing. Guarantees to Poland are more binding and more likely to be kept than those to Czecho-Slovakia.

Premier Mussolini appeared to wobble a bit out of line with the Berlin end of the Berlin-Rome Axis.

France repaired its trade relations with Rumania. Only last week Rumania signed a German trade treaty. The Reich obtained a whip hand over Rumanian production, but not a monopoly. Paris on March 31 completed treaties whereby Rumania will sell twice as much oil to France, and more wheat. Rumania had appealed to the democracies for this kind of support to prevent German domination through trade.

Final victory of Caudillo Franco in Spain meanwhile registered some sort of gain for international Fascism, a gain not yet entirely clear in its meanings.

Britain's decison to draw the line in Poland came after press diatribes in Berlin foreshadowed new demands on Warsaw. Poland faces Germany on three frontiers since the Reich's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia. Danzig and the Polish Corridor are well-known German objectives.

Berlin proposed a German-owned road across the Corridor. Poland demurred, and then, strengthened by British and French support, refused. Mr. Chamberlain did not rule out, nor indeed did he mention, an adjustment in Danzig or the Corridor. He did insist upon negotiation, not threats of force, as the means.

In the event Poland felt compelled to take up arms in defense of its independence, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons March 31 that the British Government would feel "bound at once to lend the Polish Government all support in their power."

Negotiations continued in search of a formula to align Russia with the anti-aggression bloc in a way acceptable to Poland. Rumania and Poland have a mutual defense pact against Russia. The week saw efforts to extend this pact against other potential aggressors.

Is the Duce Wavering?

Italy, apart from activities in Spain, has stood aside while Germany reaped material dividends from the Axis. Everyone has been expecting Signor Mussolini to step up for his pieces of pie. On March 26, two days before Madrid's fall, he delivered in Rome a speech anxiously awaited. Europe wondered whether Mussolini would use the twentieth anniversary of his first Fascist combat squad as an occasion for forcing demands on France beyond France's patience.

The speech was surprisingly moderate, all things considered. The Duce used some rough language. But he issued no ultimatums. Demands already made in a note of Dec. 17, 1938, were somewhat watered down. France was asked to make the next move in "colonial problems." He named them as "Tunisia, Djibouti, and the Suez Canal."

Premier Daladier, already stronger by one week of unlimited decree powers to organize French defenses, tossed back the challenge.

"The essential argument (of Italy)," he said, "is the following: The conquest of Ethiopia and constitution of the Italian Empire created new rights for Italy. I have no need to say we cannot accept this argument. What does it mean in fact? It means that these new conquests or each new concession would open new rights. Thus the demands which could be presented to us would be practically without limit, since each one of them once satisfied would bring future demands. . . .

"War would be a catastrophe for all nations. . . . In the name of my country, I invite to confident collaboration all the powers which think as we do, all those who, like us, are ready to preserve in the paths of peace but which would rise together in a single rush in the face of aggression."

M. Daladier also asked Italy to render precise demands as a basis for negotiation. But French territorial concessions were ruled out in advance.

A subtle change seems to have come over Signor Mussolini. He appears to be avoiding estrangement of France and Britain while still pressing demands on France and professing allegiance to the Axis. In a significant passage of his speech, the Duce reflected concern over German expansion too far into Italian spheres of influence. The Adriatic, he said, is an arm of the Mediterranean reserved for Italian and Slav (Yugoslav) priority.

What Kind of Spain?

At long last, the Spanish brothers cease warring.

Madrid fell to Gen. Francisco Franco's troops without a shot from the disheartened Loyalists. Col. Adolfo Prado ordered surrender on March 28. The broken civil and military forces that had defended Madrid since Nov. 6, 1936, fled.

Last of Spain's great cities to succumb, the ancient capital withstood all sieges until its external supports had failed, one by one.

War is over, yet the Spanish brothers still have to restore the substance of peace—the everyday business of living together. Reconstruction, the task and test of peace, is never more crucial than after a civil war.

Civil war? Spain's struggle since the first blow was struck by General Franco's followers in Spanish Morocco July 18, 1936, has been international as well as civil war. The peace therefore affects many nations.

General Franco has many debts to pay, none more imperative than the one he owes the Spanish people. To the victor belong the spoils, but also the responsibility.

Ruling Spain at any time is an exercise in taming individualists. Within Franco's ranks the cracks obliterated by war show themselves in peace.

The Falange began this week to assert its social program, including "Redistribution of arable land . . . to redeem from the poverty in which they live the human masses who today wear themselves out scratching barren soils."

Landed proprietors, who sided with the Falange until Franco won, already register reservations to the social program of their erstwhile companions in arms.

Axis or Allies?

New Spain is courted by Europe's competing alignments.

Twenty thousand non-Spaniards fell during the war. One hundred thousand non-Spaniards fought for Franco. Forty thousand non-Spaniards fought for the Loyalists.

Italy this week celebrated Franco's victory as an Italian victory. Premier Mussolini wired that ties between Italy and Spain were "indissoluble." King Victor Emmanuel wired to General Franco March 30 Italy's congratulations upon "the triumph of civilization and justice" in Spain. The Vatican in a rare editorial said that the Franco victory had brought "incalculable moral and political support to Europe."

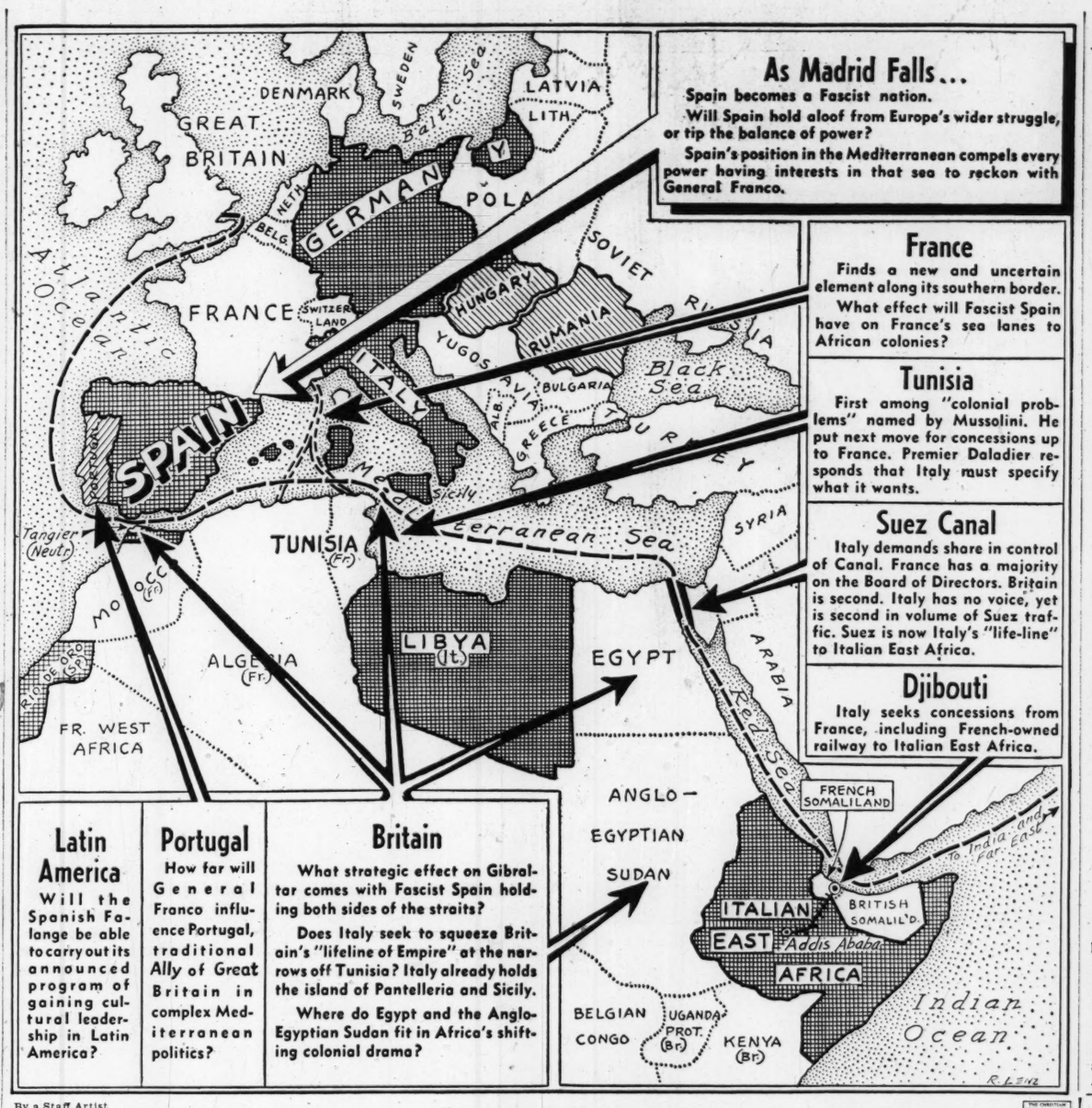
Germany joined with Italy in felicitations for the victory German planes and soldiers did so much to win for Franco.

Britain, sponsor with France of the Non-intervention policy toward Spain, enters the reconstruction period as potential financier. Franco agents in London this week sought short and long term credits. Threadneedle Street holds back, none too sure of security for even three-months paper.

In Burgos, Britain's first Ambassador to General Franco's regime began March 30 to seek assurances of Spanish neutrality in event of European war.

The United States withholds recognition of General Franco for the present. President Roosevelt discussed the refugee question with Ambassador de los Rios of the former Loyalist Government.

Paris asks Burgos to speed up the repatriation of Spaniards in France.


As Madrid Falls...
Spain becomes a Fascist nation.
Will Spain hold aloof from Europe's wider struggle, or tip the balance of power?
Spain's position in the Mediterranean compels every power having interests in that sea to reckon with General Franco.
France
Finds a new and uncertain element along its southern border.
What effect will Fascist Spain have on France's sea lanes to African colonies?
Tunisia
First among "colonial problems" named by Mussolini. He put next move for concessions up to France. Premier Daladier responds that Italy must specify what it wants.
Suez Canal
Italy demands share in control of Canal. France has a majority on the Board of Directors. Britain is second. Italy has no voice, yet is second in volume of Suez traffic. Suez is now Italy's "life-line" to Italian East Africa.
Djibouti
Italy seeks concessions from France, including French-owned railway to Italian East Africa.
Latin America
Will the Spanish Falange be able to carry out its announced program of gaining cultural leadership in Latin America?
Portugal
How far will General Franco influence Portugal, traditional Ally of Great Britain in complex Mediterranean politics?
Britain
What strategic effect on Gibraltar comes with Fascist Spain holding both sides of the straits?
Does Italy seek to squeeze Britain's "lifeline of Empire" at the narrows off Tunisia? Italy already holds the island of Pantelleria and Sicily.
Where do Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan fit in Africa's shifting colonial drama?
GREAT BRITAIN
DENMARK
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
LATVIA
GERMANY
POLAND
SOVIET RUSSIA
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
GREECE
TURKEY
Black Sea
ITALY
SPAIN
Sicily
Mediterranean Sea
SYRIA
TUNISIA (Fr)
Tangier (Neutr)
MOROCCO (Fr)
ALGERIA (Fr)
LIBYA (It)
EGYPT
ARABIA
Red Sea
FR. WEST AFRICA
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
FRENCH SOMALILAND
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA
Addis Ababa
BRITISH SOMALILD.
To India and Far East
BELGIAN CONGO
UGANDA PROT. (Br)
KENYA (Br)
Indian Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
By a Staff Artist

Memorandum From Europe

Chamberlain's Sudden Reversal From Role of Appeaser to Defender of Poland Attributed to Call From British Countryside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Seldom, if ever, has it been so difficult to get a true perspective on the European situation as a whole. At a moment when the map is changing every few days, and the diplomatic alignment shifting every few hours—or so at least it would seem—it is hard to get far enough away from events to see the European picture as an ensemble.

Yet perspective—a view of European trends as a whole—was certainly never more necessary if we are to see where current developments are leading us. As Mr. Anthony Eden said at a luncheon in London the other day: "He is a rash man who would dare hazard a guess as to what the situation will be even a few days from now."

Nevertheless the impressions of those in the various European Capitals whose business it is to look ahead are well worth recording, and provide perhaps the safest way of perceiving the implications for the future of present developments.

To take London first: Prime Minister Chamberlain's pledge of military aid to Poland, implying as it does vast—in fact almost unlimited—new British commitments to resist any further German expansion in Europe, is certainly a far cry from the appeasement policy of the autumn and winter months. What is the real meaning of this sudden and apparently inexplicable reversal?

All sorts of explanations are published and whispered here: Such as "ultimatum" from the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, revolt of other Cabinet members, pressure from the United States Government, orders from the Conservative Party machine. A close study of the Premier and the British public during the past few months rather indicates that these guesses completely miss the point.

* * *

The explanation seems simple. The strength of Mr. Chamberlain lies essentially in the fact that he is an average Englishman. Like Herr Hitler in his earlier years when the Reichsführer rose to power, Mr. Chamberlain embodies the emotions, faults, ideals, and reactions of the great majority of the British people, especially in the provincial cities and countryside, which is what really counts in the end—not the very vocal but small group of liberals and intellectuals in London.

Thus what has happened is that Mr. Chamberlain, synchronized with the vast body of British opinion, has awakened only with them to the peril inherent in German expansion and domination of the Continent of Europe. It must be remembered that Englishmen outside of London have hitherto been hardly less isolationist than the middle westerners in the United States. It took the latest mid-March raid against Czecho-Slovakia to awaken these people to the impossibility of further comfortable isolationism.

It is impossible not to be deeply impressed by the sudden change in British opinion since the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany on March 14. One may talk to many British people—diplomats, Members of Parliament, businessmen, journalists, and others—and nearly everywhere there is the same sharp transformation: all those numerous English men and women who formerly were only too ready to give Germany the benefit of the doubt, in fact to justify its actions on the basis of the alleged wrongs of the Versailles Treaty and the mistakes of France and England in post-war years—all of them are now convinced, almost against their wills, that German pledges are not to be honored.

* * *

In Paris, the reaction to the latest German coups de force has been less marked. "Well, what else did you expect? What are you surprised about?" is the answer the average Frenchman gives, with an expressive shrug of his shoulders. Unlike many Englishmen, most Frenchmen have always been more than slightly skeptical as to the value to be put on Herr Hitler's assurances of peaceful intentions, and therefore his latest violation came as less of a shock.

Still, the practical effect of Germany's absorption of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia was actually greater in France than in England. Premier Edouard Daladier seized the occasion to carry a big step further his efforts to impose upon France the authority, discipline, and unity which it has visibly lacked.

M. Daladier's own leanings toward authoritarianism—not to say dictatorship—are almost an open secret, and the mid-March European crisis gave him an opportunity, which he was significantly quick to perceive and utilize, of carrying a long stage ahead his own personal hold on France.

It would be an obvious mistake to speak of M. Daladier as a dictator thus far, but it would be at least equally naive to fail to register the fact that circumstances appear to be sweeping him along in the direction in which he is by no means loath to let himself be carried.

Most enlightening of all perhaps were conversations with several Germans. Two of these, it so happened, had recently returned from interviews with Herr Hitler himself.

* * *

Briefly, this is what they believed to be Germany's plan: through economic penetration of the type which recently produced the Germano-Rumanian trade treaty, Herr Hitler would continue gradually to extend his hegemony over the whole of Southeastern Europe—Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and perhaps later, Greece and Turkey. Poland, the one danger point which the Germans fear, because they recognize that the Poles are perfectly capable of precipitating a war to avoid becoming a dependency of the Reich, would be pacified if possible by a combination of concessions and threats.

Then—and this is the essence of Herr Hitler's plan as these highly placed Germans revealed it—Germany and Italy together will suddenly present England and France, sometime this year, with May or September as the favored months, with a daring plan for dividing Europe into four specific spheres of influence.

This scheme, according to present plans, would be sprung suddenly on the world as a glorified peace plan sponsored either by Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, or by the former alone posing in the same role of peace-maker which he assumed at the time of the Munich agreement late last September.

Like many other best-laid plans of mice and men it may very well "gang aft a-gley." The same Germans, who claim to be convinced of its veracity, insist at the same time that Herr Hitler will above all in no circumstances allow Germany to run the risk of a defeat. In other words, he will not hesitate to modify any plans if he felt they were not assured of success.

Mallory Browne

America: Tax Ruling Opens Long-Exempt Pay Envelopes

Bill Phillpotts, postmaster at Willow Crossroads, will have to pay State income taxes from now on, the same as any salaried employee.

State Senator Smith of Wyoming and State Representative Jones of New York will have to pay Federal income taxes.

So great is the power of a Supreme Court ruling, sweeping aside a century of precedent.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter revived the custom of individual opinions and coined several quotable phrases. "Seductive cliche," and "flourish of rhetoric" were applied to the famous dictum of John Marshall that "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

Exemption of Federal employees from State taxes on their salaries, and of State employees from Federal taxes, had endured since 1819 on the strength of Marshall's words.

The largely reconstituted Supreme Court reversed Marshall, 6 to 2. Justices Butler and Reynolds dissented. They are the only remaining members of the once dominant conservative bloc.

Tax exemption holds is own now only in the field of government securities, Federal, State, and Municipal. At New York, the Conference of State Defense announced March 30 a last-ditch fight against any attempt of the Federal Government to tax State or local securities.

The Supreme Court held unconstitutional the New Jersey "gangster" or "public enemies" act of 1934. Reason: Its terms were vague and contrary to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Nominee Douglas to the Supreme Court passed the Senate Judiciary Committee March 27.

Revising Social Security Act

Greater service to beneficiaries and lighter burdens on industry, motivate two proposed revampings of the American Social Security system.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau opened the gates toward lowering of the huge reserve fund. Instead of $45,000,000,000, the aim is now a tenth of this amount. Mr. Morgenthau explains that changes are necessitated because more people have come under the Act than originally foreseen.

Reduction of the reserve permits reduction of payroll taxes. These were set high to build the reserve. Next year the rate was to step up from 1 per cent of payroll for both employer and employee, to 1½ per cent. Because of business needs for a "breathing spell," Mr. Morgenthau favors postponement of the higher rates.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board set up under the Act, sent to the House Ways and Means Committee a liberalized pattern of old-age benefits to begin next year. This would speed up the start of payments by two years, and increase payments all along the line.

Investigating WPA

The House of Representatives launched this week its first independent inquiry into how relief billions are spent and administered. Activities of the Workers Alliance, WPA labor union and lobbying organization, and political effects of the WPA, are on the list.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt returned to the attack with his oft-rejected plea for $150,000,000 additional relief money. The House Appropriations Committee reported it out sliced one third at $100,000,000. The House passed the bill.

Washington is turning to the problem of migration into California, whose climate attracts the needy and so burdens the State with relief cases. The WPA is outlining a program.

World Brevities

The Yankee Clipper reaches Lisbon on its first shake-down flight to Europe from Baltimore. Sister ship, the California Clipper, carries 36 persons, a record number, to Honolulu, on its first scheduled flight across the Pacific. Sister Clipper No. 20 enters New York-Bermuda service with 38 passengers and crew of 15. 53 in all. Canada opens transcontinental passenger service.

Argentina barters 100,000 tons of wheat and 8,000 tons of wool to Germany in exchange for 900 railway cars and 60 locomotives. It is a $5,600,000 deal.

Japan seizes Spratly Islands, in the center of the triangle formed by French Indo China, Borneo, and the Philippines. France claims the islands. They are the farthest south of any Japanese occupation.

Hungary and Slovakia settle their border dispute.

Canada ratifies the trade treaty with the United States.

Bad Judgment Linked To Subway Collision

NEW YORK (AP)—The rear-end crash of two city subway trains at the height of the homeward rush hour March 30 was blamed by Henry W. Schober, Assistant District Attorney, on "bad judgment and negligence" but not criminal negligence.

The accident—first involving injury to passengers in the City-owned subway since it opened in September, 1931—occurred when one local train struck the rear of a second which was stalled between two Queens stations.

"I found evidence of negligence and lack of good judgment on the part of both train crews," Mr. Schober said. "We have evidence of negligence, but not criminal negligence."

He indicated further inquiry would center on a survey of the line's operating rather than on the personnel involved.

Fast Churning in P. E. I.

Nearly two and a half million pounds of creamery butter were made in Prince Edward Island last year. First federal reports show an output of 2,463,721 pounds, compared with 2,114,693 in 1937—an increase of 16.5 per cent.

The Washington Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 1

President:

Named Fred H. Brown to be Comptroller General; Frederick I. Thompson to be Federal Communications Commissioner.

Issued statement proposing export bounty and import quotas to meet cotton surplus.

Signed bill exempting vessels of 200 tons and less from International Labor Office labor treaty.

Senate:

Confirmed Elmer F. Andrews to be Wage-Hour Administrator, Harry E. Kalodner as Pennsylvania Federal Judge.

Defeated plan to permit war debt payment in commodities.

Passed bill authorizing four-year $40,000,000 strategic raw material procurement program.

Completed congressional action on $513,000,000 War Department appropriation.

House:

Passed agriculture supply bill after eliminating $250,000,000 for parity payments.

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Woman's Task in Modern World Defined

Americans at Work

The last of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What is the task for women? First of all, to acknowledge that every human being owes a responsibility not only to himself and to his family, but to the world. That no one was born to ministered unto, but to minister. That governments and wars and social conditions do not just happen, but are the sum total of the thoughts and actions of the people of a nation.

The first task for the individual woman is to be willing to assume responsibility for the environment in which she lives. And then to decide what service she wishes to give and how best she can give it.

What the woman movement of the world most needs at this time is not a call to the colors. Most women who give any thought at all to public questions know what they want, the abolition of war, security, social justice, lessening of crime, opportunity for adults to get the employment for which they are suited and preparation of youth for living.

What women need is a plan. How is the individual woman, remote on a ranch, busy with household cares in a big city, or meeting stern competition in the business world, to do her bit that world conditions shall be made better.

Social Conscience

Women have a strong social conscience. But when they do not see just what to do they are apt to do nothing. Or if they give their names to one of the numerous organizations, with high-sounding goals they may be sidetracked by the clutter of speeches, resolutions committees, and inner politics which determine office holding.

It is not so much a challenge that women need today, but implements in their hands, a vision of how to go about achieving their aims and something with which to work.

It may seem trite to say that the place to begin is the home. But women must begin where they are. The answer to public problems is not over here, nor over there, but under one's feet. It begins with intellectual comprehension, with clear understanding of what is important and why it is important, and with discriminating selection of the aim to which attention is to be devoted.

Banishing differences in homes and neighborhoods may seem an obvious move, so obvious that sometimes one forgets that wars are bred of these. Avoiding bosiness in families and social groups may seem a very simple way to begin world reforms and yet dictatorships are cut from the same cloth.

Definite Start

If women should start definitely to eliminate these two qualities, having a clear sense of the implications in public affairs then they would go at the job with a scrubbing vigor which would blot out some of the contributions to the general picture of world unrest.

And to take this kind of personal responsibility in world affairs should bring an awakening to the obligations of membership in a family, which is a career in itself, a disciplining process and a demanding one, not merely a matter of likes and dislikes.

What is the next step? Many women find the answer in membership in some of the many organizations aimed at world improvement. But if the goal were clearly in the view of the individual member, would she be satisfied with the progress which her own particular group is making?

The reply, with due acknowledgment for good work well done, is no. The trouble in part is that women's organizations have an inheritance. They were for too long the adult education movement for women. They were the source from which women obtained information, information about current events, about art, about literature, about history. They were training schools, where women learned to think, to speak, to organize, and to finance. That is true not only of the United States, where the movement gained its greatest ground, but of other countries as well.

Vital or Outmoded

And now that women are trained—what? Ought not a kind of "Information Please" be addressed to these organizations? Are their programs vital or outmoded? Do they still waste time on gaining information which now is available in better form through other channels, the radio, the press, the new factual magazines? Are their aims simple, selective, or do they lumber along under such a load of objectives that they make their way too slowly and all too seldom arrive at a destination? Have they adopted so many resolutions that their voices are beginning to lose effectiveness?

Above all, are the aims so impelling that these organizations reach out to educate and win the allegiance of the great masses of women without money to pay dues, without time to attend meetings or the right clothes to wear to them, without the awakened interest of these other organization members, but whose homes, whose families, whose votes are necessary to the advancement of reform.

Great Illustration

The woman suffrage campaign stands as the great illustration of what women can accomplish when they care deeply about a common goal, so deeply that they sacrifice time, money, and inclination in order to do dingy jobs, without too much individual ambition for office or credit, and with a sweeping elimination of social and financial lines in which factory workers and society leaders, domestic servants and highly paid women executives worked side by side.

If women will again choose an aim which seems as important to them as the vote—and there are many which are vital to the preservation of democratic ideals and the achievement of social security—and if they will work as they did then, nothing will be impossible to them, neither the doing away with war, nor the gaining of economic equality between the sexes, nor the lessening of crime, nor public housing, nor cleaning up political party machinery, nor solving the employment problem.

And as for that other often mentioned goal of women, more of their sex in legislative positions, that won't even need mentioning. Because if women become truly active in taking individual responsibility for the work of the world they will be put in office—indeed they could not be kept out of it.

More Waterways Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YANKTON, S. D.—Development of inland waterways is "the chief hope" for the mid-continent area of the United States, speakers agreed at a conference of Upper Missouri Valley Association here recently.

Lachlan Macleay of St. Louis, President of the Mississippi Valley Association, told delegates from five surrounding States that "the next two years will determine which road the interior of this Nation will take."

"One road," he said, "leads to the economic independence of this great inland empire; to the development of industry in the midst of agricultural abundance; to the widening of the trade markets and to permanent prosperity. The other road will take the Valley back along the disheartening trail of agricultural isolation, of industrial subservience to the eastern seaboard, and the slow strangulation of commerce in this entire mid-continental area."

Low transportation costs for raw materials and agricultural products were cited as "vital needs," and the speaker declared that the area in question contains 92 per cent of the Nation's iron ore deposits, 80 per cent of the coal, 85 per cent of the sulphur, 76 per cent of the petroleum resources and produces 67 per cent of America's agricultural products. Large stores of manganese, tin, zinc, lead, copper, natural gas, lumber and other raw materials were also mentioned.

Mr. Macleay urged development of the upper reaches of the Missouri River, above Sioux City, Iowa, and Yankton, S. D., so as to permit low cost transportation for the vast deposits of manganese in Central South Dakota, in the Chamberlain area.

The conference adopted resolutions urging that a complete survey be made of navigation possibilities on the Missouri River up to Pierre, S. D., "and as far beyond as United States Army engineers deem it economically justifiable," and that immediate investigation be made of all bank erosion cases and that Congressional aid be given for such protection.

Gog and Magog Are Going Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Gog and Magog and the old owls that used to blink out the hours atop the facade of James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald are coming back to Herald Square, plans for the reconstruction and beautification of which have been announced by Robert Moses, Commissioner of the Department of Parks.

After the purchase of the Herald by Frank A. Munsey in 1920, Gog and Magog, who dominated the clock group designed by Antoine-Jean Corles, the French sculptor, along with the owls that stood on the cornice at the right and left of the clock group, have reposed in New York University, which has now announced its willingness to restore a landmark to approximately its original setting and has made a permanent loan of the group to the city with the understanding that if Herald Square should at any time in the future be used for other than park purposes, the group will revert to the Arthur Collection of timepieces at the University.

Gog and Magog are blacksmiths, and in the old days of their activity, when the New York Herald was one of the most important world newspapers, they swung their sledges heartily as they struck the hours. While the sledges did not actually touch the bell, but stopped a slight distance away, the ringing was done mechanically inside the bell, which, with the old Herald Building, now occupied by the Rogers Peet Company and which was designed by Stanford White, were the outstanding features of Herald Square. Indeed, they made Herald Square what it was and as it will always be remembered by the millions of men and women who knew it.

Reconstruction and beautification of Herald Square will begin as soon as the work of demolishing the Sixth Avenue Elevated structure is completed, Mr. Moses said. The Works Progress Administration will do the major part of the job. The scheme is backed by the important hotel and business interests in the neighborhood of the square.

Museum Shows Youthful Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Paintings and drawings running the gamut of childish fancy are on public view at the American Museum of Natural History here today. The non-competitive exhibit, called "Young America Paints," a showing of class-room works of children from kindergarten through High Schools from all parts of the United States and Canada, will remain at the Museum until April 15.

The exhibition, sponsored by a committee of directors of art education of the public schools throughout the country, is directed by Marie Falco, who originated the idea four years ago. The children's works are done in wax crayon, pressed crayon, water color, pastel crayon, frescol, tempera, powder paint, finger paint, block painting and colored chalk.

Subject material includes neighborhood conditions, shopping centers, safety campaigns, scientific developments, strikes and pickets as well as world affairs and foreign projects.

After the showing in New York, the collection will be divided into sections and sent to various parts of the country for exhibition.

A Royal Welcome

Wide World

An Exchange of Visits

Queen Elizabeth of Britain and Madame Albert Lebrun, wife of the President of France, are shown in London riding together in the procession from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace after the arrival of the French President to repay the State visit of the British Royalty.

Gouldsboro Seeking Absorption Recalls Jay Gould's Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—One of Jay Gould's earliest feats in amassing his fortune is recalled here following the presentation of a petition to the Lackawanna County Court in Scranton by the taxpayers of Gouldsboro to permit it to surrender its charter as a borough and rejoin Lehigh township, in Lackawanna County.

Gouldsboro is the fourth borough in this region to ask for such permission. The reason lies in that as part of a township it receives more State aid for maintenance of roads and also reduces governmental expenses.

Back in 1856, Jay Gould established the community in what was one of the early steps of his meteoric career. Together with Col. Zadoc Pratt, Gould purchased a strip of woodland along the Lehigh River and established a tannery. The man who was later to shine in the Nation's financial circles took active charge of the community, even to becoming postmaster.

The business prospered and in 1860 was described as "the most extensive establishment of its kind in the United States." The output was 75,000 to 100,000 sides of leather annually. The plant cost $175,000. The tannery was closed down in 1861 and later was destroyed by fire.

Gould quit the region a little later, going to New York, where he eventually gained control of the Erie Railroad and won for himself a reputation as a brilliant and ruthless financier.

Besides Gould's, one other tannery operated there successfully, and fortunes were made in lumbering operations. Unfortunately, the entrepreneurs failed to reforest the land, and today it is of little value, either for farming or for its timber.

Gouldsboro had 300 residents at the time it was flourishing. Today it is a village of 67 inhabitants. It has even lost its post office ranking, with its citizens getting their mail through an office named Thornhurst.

Baltic Women in New Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia — The Latvian Chamber of Professional Men is no longer as exclusively masculine as its name would imply. Four women were among the 150 members recently appointed to this organization by Prof. J. Auškaps, Minister of Education here. One of the new women members has acted as Deputy Minister of Education.

The Chamber constitutes a panel of experts, an official professional organization of architects, natural scientists, medical men, engineers, lawyers, and other workers, membership of which is honorary.

The increasing influence of women in public life has also been recognized in a neighboring country. A woman has been appointed independent manager of a Government department, probably for the first time in Lithuania. She is Miss Madeline Avietinaite, Press Chief of the Lithuanian Foreign Office, who has recently been appointed Director of the Press Department at the Lithuanian Foreign Office.

Certain married women in Lithuanian Government departments, however, have not fared so well. The Cabinet has recently instructed various departments to discharge from Government service the wives of higher State officials whose husbands can afford to keep them in comfort. The reason for this ban is said to be that there is a large number of well-educated girls, many of whom have studied law and economics in Kaunas and abroad, whose progress would be blocked by the retention of these married women.

Another reason given is that the Lithuanian Government considers the family to be the basis of a sound national life and reverts to the contention that family duties should be the chief concern of the married woman. As the husbands of women who come under the ban are to receive compensation in the form of an allowance for each child it is hoped that these workers will be able to utilize the experience gained in their public work by doing voluntary welfare service.

After 2,000 Years Doctors Puzzled To Know What Causes Pain Sensation

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—After 2,000 years the sensation of pain is still a puzzle.

This summarizes the history of pain as given March 31 by Dr. Karl M. Dallenbach of Cornell University to the Eastern Psychology Association.

The puzzle is how nerves feel pain, as distinguished from other sensations. It is probable, but not yet proven, Dr. Dallenbach said, that the body has "pain pathways." Some physical scientists think these are specialized nerves for pain.

One important point is, he said, that pain is "adaptable." It can, it is claimed, "tire" or diminish, like other sensations.

Heat was applied in Cornell tests until from feeling merely like warmth, it became painful. But when kept up long enough the sensation of pain vanished, and only warmth remained. The same thing happened with cold. Likewise pressure that after a while caused pain ended up by being felt only as pressure.

Unemployment Solution Seen in Production Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Solution of the unemployment problem lies in increasing production to 25 to 30 per cent above what it was for the period 1923-'25, according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. Such a change might occur "after 1940," Dr. Jordan told a meeting of bankers here this week.

A survey by the board today reported an increase of 1 per cent in unemployment from January to February. It placed the number of persons unemployed in the Nation at 10,760,000, an increase of 103,000 persons during the period under review. The greatest drop, or 6.4 per cent, was reported in the construction industry.

New Jersey Urges More Co-operation Among the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 1—Dangers arising from the growing exercise of Federal control over matters of state concern and the possibility of the states making hardships on themselves through establishment of trade barriers are emphasized in the fourth annual report of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation.

As a remedy against expanding Federal control, the Commission urges a more active exertion by the States of their own powers through interstate co-operation.

A thorough study of the trade barrier situation is proposed, followed by a nationwide conference on termination of the practice.

"In a country where the people rule, the control must be kept as close to the people as possible," the report says, "for if it is not, two things will occur. First, the people will, in fact, largely lose their control due to distance and numbers; second, this loss of control will be accelerated when the individual finds his attempt to govern himself to be relatively ineffective.

"That is, it will either be accelerated, as we now see to be the case in our totalitarian states, the opportunist monarchical successors to our hereditary monarchies, or else the individuals who have become accustomed to govern themselves will become so aroused over their loss that the system itself will be upset."

As evidence of progress by New Jersey in the field of interstate co-operation, the report cites the work of the Commission on the Delaware River Basin, conferences with New York on liquor control legislation and efforts toward accord on taxation, banking practices and fisheries.

Judge Richard Hartshorne, of Common Pleas Court, Newark, is the commission chairman.

Insurance Plans Covered in Study Of Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Twenty pamphlets stating the case for and against health insurance have been compiled in study kits by the New York League of Women Voters in line with the organization's educational campaign on public issues.

The league is not advocating any one course, but instead is presenting arguments on both sides with relation to health insurance, hospital insurance, co-operative medicine, and compulsory insurance. Plans now in operation both in the United States and abroad are listed and various alternatives are suggested with respect to social coverage, method of financing, extent of benefits, method of administration, and degree of compulsion.

One source of information quoted in the kit argues for insurance on the ground that illness costs unpredictable for an individual are predictable for a group. Against this are the arguments of the American Medical Association, the inevitability of political control, high administrative costs, poor quality service overcrowding of physicians' offices, malingering, and the loss of personal relationship between physician and patient.

Medical Group to Keep Eye on Socialization Plan

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The new President of the American College of Physicians made it plain March 31 his organization would not initiate any fight for or against socialization of medicine.

Nevertheless Dr. O. H. P. Pepper of Philadelphia, who has assumed office, explained the A. C. P. would be in close consultation with the American Medical Association on the socialization question.

Buffalo Milk Cut Due

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Retail milk prices will be reduced a cent tomorrow for the second time within a week, bringing the price to 11 cents a quart, John L. Wagner, Vice-President of the Buffalo Dairy Council, said March 31.

Voter Apathy Aids Machine In Chicago Mayoralty Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Those who recall the details of the trial which sent Al Capone to prison for income tax evasion will remember that the United States Prosecutor was George E. Q. Johnson, but also that his assistant, who did much of the work, was Dwight H. Green. Mr. Green later became prosecutor, and it was he who during this period prosecuted the Insull case. Mr. Green, being a Republican, returned to private law practice, however, soon after appointments to such offices began to go to Democrats.

Today young Mr. Green's name and picture appear on posters scattered prominently on board and walls about the city. Nominated by his party over former Mayor William Hale Thompson, he is running against Mayor Edward J. Kelly for the highest office in the nation's second city. And it is an understatement to say that he is up against some of the greatest obstacles that have ever faced an attempt to unseat an entrenched political machine, including voter apathy.

Not the least of these is the fact that apparently his opponent has the support of a significant number of persons who normally are Republicans, or who at least might be expected to vote Republican in a Presidential election. This group is composed of business men, manufacturers, large store owners, and bankers—many of the latter. Names prominent in the activities of the Chicago Association of Commerce have appeared in connection with arguments in support of Mr. Kelly.

Debt Reduction Cited

These persons say that the Kelly regime has been financially successful, and point to the retirement of a large amount of municipal indebtedness. The opposition offers arguments to refute this or destroy its effectiveness. They hold that much business support has gone to Mr. Kelly because of "favors, concessions, and deals." But the fact remains that Mr. Green is not only fighting a regular Democratic machine as strong as Pendergast or Tammany, but a large segment of his own party.

The question therefore comes up: How important is it to the Republican Party to have a Republican in control in Chicago?

The facts themselves provide something of an answer. There are well over a million and a half votes in Chicago. That's about half the total in the State. More often than not the Chicago vote has in fact determined the position of the State in national matters. This was true in 1936. And in the electoral college Illinois has 29 votes.

As it now stands, and as it probably would with the Democrats still in power here, Illinois would again go Democratic in a national election. With a Republican administration in Chicago the balance would probably swing the other way.

Meanwhile, Mr. Green fights with determination, albeit he is forced to make his campaign one chiefly of attack. Mayor Kelly stands simply on his record—which he and his managers have superimposed over what might be called the history of Chicago during the past four years.

Mr. Green's Attack

Meanwhile, Mr. Green in turn has pointed to the city's increased tax rate and charged an increase in gambling, waste of money in public works, and low morale in the school system. He has asked, without expecting an answer, where Mr. Kelly got the $2,000,000 or so he was said to have spent in the primary campaign.

The campaign nevertheless has been comparatively quiet, as far as the majority of the people here are concerned. There appears to be little indication of an awareness of the significance of the election on April 4.

Reform, in the sense of a change for the better in the status quo, has been nurtured here with occasional promise of development to a point of real effectiveness, but astute observers hold now that real improvement in municipal government will come only through establishment of the city manager system.

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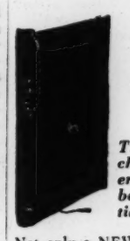

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More Musical Instruments In Homes Urged by Violinist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Music should be made more universal through the playing of more instruments in the home for pleasure's sake, according to Jascha Heifetz, the violinist.

"One can derive an endless amount of pleasure from an instrument, even if it is amateurish," Mr. Heifetz told The Christian Science Monitor in an exclusive interview here today. "People do not have to be professionals; they should play for their own enjoyment."

Even amateurish playing of an instrument aids in understanding and appreciation of music and the work of individual artists, he held.

Mr. Heifetz finished an American tour in February that took him to all parts of the country on concert engagements and since then has been passing his time on his farm in Redding, Conn., before going to California to appear in a motion picture. He has a home in Balboa, Calif., where he stays when on the West Coast.

When he has time to himself, Mr. Heifetz wil most likely be found sailing his 62-foot sloop in the waters around Balboa. He also is a tennis and ping-pong enthusiast.

"More and more people are going to concerts," he said. "This is especially true of men who, instead of dropping their wives and sweethearts at concert halls, are coming themselves. Occasionally, but not generally, men outnumber the women in the audience."

Awe of great composers stands in the way of free and wider enjoyment of the best music, he held, adding that some persons, if not told the name of a composer, enjoy a musical composition, but if Beethoven, Brahms, Bach or other masters are named, they will say "that's over my head" and pass up the concert. This awe of names must be destroyed, he added, recommending that the works of the masters be heard with the same freedom as is given popular music.

The taste of American audiences is rising intellectually, Mr. Heifetz held. Audience reaction in different sections of the country varies widely, he asserted.

He praised the work of the music division of the Works Progress Administration in engendering and extending interest in music to vaster audiences.

Mr. Heitetz' next tour, to begin in October or November and lasting until February, will also be an American tour, he said. This year is the first time that he has not made a trip to Europe about this time.

Jascha Heifetz

Rests on Connecticut farm after concert tour.

Binghamton Area Expects Milk Cut

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—Reduction of one cent a quart in the price of Grade A pasteurized milk was forecast March 31 as one dealer sent out reduction notices, another said he would follow suit tomorrow and a third announced "We're meeting competition."

Halbert A. Cornell, President of the Triple Cities Milk Council, composed of dealers said he understood "a number of larger dealers will announce a price cut tomorrow." He said the Council had done "all it could" to prevent cuts which would reduce the income of farmers. Present price of pasteurized milk is 13 cents a quart.

Trade Mission From England To Visit U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A trade mission from Manchester is to visit America in May. It is to consist of Mr. W. A. Grierson, a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. E. Raymond Streat, Director and Secretary.

The idea originated with a decision at a meeting of traders interested in the American market. At that meeting representatives of 40 firms were addressed by Sir Owen Chalkley, British Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Washington, and unanimously declared themselves in favor of such a mission.

In his address Sir Owen included a message in which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, made the following reference to Manchester:

"A trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States is a practical recognition of the necessity for reciprocal trade relations. From the point of view of United States agriculture the importance of the United Kingdom and of Manchester in particular as consumers of cotton and other agricultural products makes it especially appropriate that this agreement should also facilitate the purchase of Manchester products by the United States of America."

In confirming the recommendation put forward by their executive committee, the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce express the view that the adoption of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, with the lowering of tariffs on many goods, makes this an opportune time for such a mission, for renewing contacts and friendships, and for endeavoring to make Americans more conscious of the variety and the value of Lancashire products.

British-U. S. Stand To Keep Freedom Urged at Toronto

TORONTO (CP)—The British Empire and the United States should stand together in a common determination to remain free, Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner of Great Britain at Ottawa, said March 29 in an address to the Ontario Branch of the English Speaking Union.

"If we are going to have a peg on which we can all hang our hats, a motto on which we can all agree, I think it may well be, 'We must be free or die who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake,'" he said.

"We don't want alliances and we don't want to entangle other peoples except in peace, or have them entangle us except in peace, but I think if we maintain our steadfast devotion to peace and liberty we shall become a magnet to small nations who are thirsting for liberty and don't know how to get it."

'Cafeteria Choice' At Rochester U.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The University of Rochester has announced details of a "custom tailored" educational program which practically eliminates required college courses and stresses "education for the individual."

Believed to be the first system of its kind in the country, the curriculum permits every student to choose his college education according to his own aptitude and interests.

Except for three required subjects—which may be chosen from three broad fields of social sciences, literature and biological sciences—students will be given "cafeteria choice" among more than 1,000 courses.

An advisory committee of faculty members will assist students in mapping their programs. The new system will begin with the class entering college this September.

International Alliance

Wide World

A Wedding Which Makes History

The Crown Prince of Iran, the Shahpur Mohammed Riza, and his bride, Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk of Egypt, pose for photograph after their marriage in Abdin Palace, Cairo. Elaborate ceremonies which the Princess did not attend preceded the final ceremony.

Boundary Dispute Settled By Hungary and Slovakia

BUDAPEST, April 1 (AP)—The boundary dispute between Hungary and Slovakia, over which the two Nations clashed last week, was settled peacefully March 31 through concessions on both sides.

The settlement placed the Ung Valley and its railroad—an important link with Poland—securely within Hungary's control, protected by mountain ridges which form a natural frontier.

Hungary agreed to return to Slovakia two villages, one of them Paloc which Slovak airplanes bombed in the "vestpocket war" that caused casualties along Slovakia's eastern frontier. Hungary's net gain will be 10 villages.

Hungarian and Slovak commissions, a communiqué said, have agreed on a "general outline" of the new frontier in the disputed remnant of dissolved Czecho-Slovakia. The new line will be fixed in detail by next Monday.

Hungarian revisionists contended Hungary eventually must get more territory despite the settlement. They argued that the greater part of Slovakia is a natural economic adjunct to Hungary and would be better off tied to Budapest than to Berlin.

[After seceding from Czecho-Slovakia, Slovakia placed itself under German military protection. Hungarian troops crossed into Slovakia from Carpatho-Ukraine, which Hungary seized after the collapse of Czecho-Slovakia. The Budapest Government held that the border between Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine never had been properly demarcated.]

Chinese Capital Reports Credit To Buy Airplanes

HONG KONG (AP)—Chinese press dispatches from Chungking, the Chinese capital, report that a commercial credit to China of $12,800,000 is being arranged by private interests in the United States.

Details are not given. It is said on high authority here, however, that United States airplane manufacturers have undertaken to furnish airplane motors and possibly planes for the Chinese Air Force.

Smallest Village In Reich Absorbed By Parish Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 1—Duerr-Ellenbach, Germany's smallest village, disappears today through absorption in the neighboring parish of Asbach.

This village in western Germany which consists of 334 hectares (about 875 acres) of land, some meadows and fields, and a forestry house attached to a municipally owned wood, lost most its population through emigration to America in the last century.

Quebec Women Fail To Get Suffrage Vote

QUEBEC (CP) — The Women's Suffrage Bill was rejected by the Legislature's Public Bills Committee at the start of its sitting, March 30.

Premier Duplessis, committee chairman, announced rejection of the measure seeking a vote for Quebec women in Provincial elections.

The bill, introduced in the legislative assembly year after year and so far always killed, was presented this year for the first time before the committee, where representatives of Quebec women's oganizations were permitted to be heard.

No Action on Douglas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate deferred action again March 31 on the nomination of William O. Douglas to be a member of the United States Supreme Court. Since the Supreme Court will recess Monday until April 17, Mr. Douglas cannot be seated on the Court until the latter date.

World Domination Must Be Resisted, Chamberlain Holds

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a letter to his Birmingham constituents published today said that "we are passing through difficult times but . . . I trust we shall presently see an improvement in the situation."

He stressed that Britain's desire was "still to remove any legitimate causes of grievances wherever they may exist but any attempt at world domination would have to be resisted in this country, along with others, as it always has been in the past."

U. S. Recognizes Franco Regime

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today the United States had recognized Gen. Francisco Franco's Government of Spain.

Mr. Hull said he cabled the Burgos Government Foreign Minister stating the disposition of this Government to establish diplomatic relations.

He told a press conference this meant formal recognition of the new regime.

At the same time the State Department was notified that President Roosevelt had signed a proclamation lifting the embargo imposed two years ago on the shipment of American arms and war materials to either side in the recent Spanish conflict.

The United States followed the lead of Great Britain and France in extending formal recognition to General Franco's regime as the legal as well as the actual Spanish Government.

Cotton Confetti? Memphis to Try It

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Press agents for Memphis's 1939 Cotton Carnival have partly solved the 15,000,000-bale cotton surplus problem—they're going to throw some of it away.

Instead of the traditional confetti, ticker tape and waste paper, celebrators will be armed with the fleecy white staple. "Plans envision a cascade of cotton to be cast from office buildings as the grand parade passes throughout the business section," said the press handout.

The carnival will be held May 9-14.

'Crusoe' Rescued

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The liner Conte Grande reported by radio March 31 the rescue of a British subject stranded on an uninhabited rock in mid-Atlantic while trying to curcumnavigate the globe in a small sailboat. The stranded sailor was identified as Michelli Formosa. He left Malta Oct. 3, 1938, and was wrecked on the rocky island of Sao Pedro March 26.

Polish Problems Center on Danzig And the Corridor

By the Associated Press

Poland's difficulties with Germany which have brought it a pledge of British-French armed support revolve principally about the Free City of Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

Danzig is a Baltic port which belonged to Germany before the World War. The Treaty of Versailles made it a Free City under protection of the League of Nations, but placed it within the Polish customs administration. The population is a little over 400,000, the area about 754 square miles.

The Polish Corridor is a strip of Poland separating Germany proper fom German East Prussia. It is a district which since the Middle Ages has been handed back and forth between Prussia and Poland. From 1772, the year of the first partition of Poland, until 1919 it belonged to Prussia. The Versailles Treaty made it part of Poland, giving that country an outlet to the Baltic.

Changs in Ownership

Before the World War the Corridor was part of West Prussia and Poznan (Posen). It is bounded on the west by Pomerania and on the east by Danzig and East Prussia. It is about 25 miles wide alongside Danzig and 50 between East Prussia and Pomerania. It is about 100 miles long.

According to official German figures for 1910, the population of that part of West Prussia now known as the Corridor was 964,704, of whom 411,621 were listed as German-speaking, 433,281 Polish-speaking, and 104,602 Kashubes, a Slav race Polish in sympathies.

The Polish census of 1931 listed 1,086,144 people as living in the Corridor, of whom 976,499 were Polish-speaking and 109,645 German-speaking. The shift in ratio reflects the fact that the Corridor today is almost thoroughly Polonized. Inhabitants from other parts of Poland have settled in the Corridor and Germans have left it.

Since the rise of Reichsführer Hitler in Germany and the Nazification of Danzig, Poland has developed the Baltic port of Gdynia, lying just alongside Danzig at the head of the Corridor. This move increased the Danzig Nazis' clamor for a return to Germany.

Modern Poland

Modern Poland was formally constituted March 21, 1921, out of territories which had belonged since 1815 to Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Its boundaries were laid out with ethnological principles a chief factor, and as a result Poland contained a group of minorities which, since the partition of Czecho-Slovakia, has been the largest in Europe. It is about a third of its total population.

These minorities include nearly a million Germans apart from those of Danzig, Jews, White Russians, and Ukrainians.

The Polish Republic launched its international career with a system of alliances aimed at protection from Russia and Germany. They began with a pact with France signed Jan. 19, 1921, providing for consultation in event of attack. It was followed by a secret military convention. Outright armed assistance was provided for in a second alliance, concluded with Rumania on March 3, 1921.

Issue Debated

Throughout the 1920's there was heated controversy over the territories Poland had acquired from Germany.

The leaders of Republican Germany openly sounded out Europe's leading chancelleries on the question of possible revision of Poland's boundaries, believing Poland was only a "temporary" state.

Meanwhile, as German pressure increased, Poland's system of alliances weakened. Poland, aware of the trend, on Jan. 26, 1934, concluded a 10-year nonaggression agreement with Herr Hitler.

This agreement expressed the determination of the two Governments to "reach direct understanding on problems concerning their mutual relations . . . in no case, however, shall they have recourse to force in order to settle such questions under dispute."

In making this agreement Germany staged an about-face, but in doing it it delivered a punishing blow to France's system of alliances forming the "iron ring" around Germany.

Poland now was launched into her traditional role of playing both ends against the middle; after Germany occupied the Rhineland in March of 1936, Poland, in an effort to balance the power again, strengthened her alliance with France.

During last year's September crisis leading to dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, however, Poland made initial gestures of support to France and Britain but when no action was taken, the Poles swung back again toward the German camp.

Henderson Slated for SEC; But What of Appeasement?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The skirmish over who should take over the important chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission has been settled—according to confident Washington reports—in favor of Leon Henderson, former Works Progress Administration economist, and secretary of the Monopoly Committee.

The last three names discussed for the job were those of Mr. Henderson, Jerome Frank, at present a member of the SEC, and Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago. Mr. Hutchins is reported to have declined the post, and Mr. Frank to be anxious to return to private law practice, after having failed to get an appointment to either of two vacancies on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which he is said to have been promised.

If Mr. Henderson becomes new chairman of the SEC—he would be appointed as a plain member and elected Chairman by the Commission itself—it is hardly likely to be taken as a business appeasement gesture, although in time the burly, amiable, and voluble private economist may get along with Wall Street as well as the three previous chairmen: William O. Douglas, James N. Landis, and Joseph P. Kennedy.

"Boom or Bust"

But scarcely anybody here brackets Mr. Henderson in the same category of ability or experience as the three eminent former SEC Chairmen. His chief distinction is that he called the turn on the 1937 recession. Early in February, 1937, watching business figures for Harry L. Hopkins, he noticed emerging price maladjustments which he blamed on monopolistic price-fixing. He wrote a memorandum called "boom or bust," and Mr. Hopkins took it to the President. So accurately did it depict the results of a too-speedily curtailed Government spending program and—to the New Dealers—analyze the effects of business policy, that Mr. Henderson became a minor palace prophet.

He is a Swarthmore College graduate, is reported to have played professional basketball for a time, and is still husky enough to have thrown out a news photographer from his Washington house recently when the photographer didn't observe instructions. By New Deal nomenclature—which makes Secretary Morgenthau "Henry-the-Morgue" and Thomas G. Corcoran "Tommy-the-Cork," Mr. Henderson, of course, is "Leon-the-Hen."

As a private economist, Mr. Henderson taught at various universities, and for eight years was on the Russell Sage Foundation. He came to Washington as a consumers' counsel in NRA, became head of its planning division, went over to the Democratic National Committee for the 1936 campaign, and then to WPA as economic adviser to Mr. Hopkins. Only then did he break fully into the limelight, and his views on monopoly fitted with those of Thurman Arnold, Robert H. Jackson, and others now guiding the Monopoly Committee. He is Thomas G. Corcoran's candidate for the SEC job, while Jerome Frank has William O. Douglas' support, if he can be persuaded to stay in Government service.

Corcoran's Man

While Mr. Henderson's appointment would be widely interpreted here as a come-down from eminent predecessors, and a victory for the Corcoran-Cohen group which wrote the securities laws, nevertheless on the long pull observers here are not sure it would break the traditions of conciliation combined with firmness which have been set up for the SEC.

Nevertheless, the frank appointment would be more acceptable to finance, for many Wall Street leaders know and have learned to get along with this brilliant lawyer. And if President Roosevelt is anxious to promote business recovery—especially following Thursday's sharp stock market break—then a conciliatory appointment would seem called for. But there is no forecasting presidential appointments by such rules of logic, and present reports from best informed sources insist on Mr. Henderson's elevation.

© Harris & Ewing

Leon Henderson

Secretary of the Monopoly Committee and former economist for the Works Progress Administration who is slated to become Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Roosevelt View on Europe

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 1 (AP)—The substance of a statement reflecting the views of President Roosevelt on the European situation, with particular reference to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's new pledge of assistance to Poland, is as follows, given out by sources close to the President here yesterday:

What is concerning Europe and the rest of the world (the Near East, the Far East, Africa and the Americas) is that the hope that the world had in September, that the German policy was limited and would continue to be limited to bringing contiguous German people into the Reich and only such German people without interference to other races, has been dissipated by events of the last few weeks.

There have been brought into the Reich millions of Slavs. Also, under the partial economic domination of the Reich have been brought many millions of Hungarians. Lately, also, this partial economic domination has been applied to the Rumanians.

None of this squares with the announced intention of Hitler up to last Autumn that Germany was concerned only for Germans and that his last territorial demand in Europe would be satisfied with the cession to the Reich of Sudetenland.

Now, it is felt by people on all the continents that where the German policy was limited last Autumn it is not so limited today. And, where there is no limit to the point to which this policy may be carried, it may be extended on an increasing scale in any part of the world.

Without any check to it, this policy could mean German domination not only of the small nations of Europe but its extension to other continents. Recent press dispacthes have told of the fear of Switzerland and of Holland and the Dutch colonies, of the fears of the Baltic States of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and of Yugoslavia and the fears of people in Asia Minor, in Turkey and Persia, all of whom fear an attempt by Germany at world domination and to make subject to her many other races.

This is what is giving the world concern today. In the current situation it has been made unmistakably clear by England and France that there must be a halt to further attempts to dominate other nations. So they have put it squarely up to Germany that if war is to come it will only be because of Germany's invasion of another country and that there will be no war if it does not. Thereby, the world is put on notice where the responsibility will lie if war comes and that there will be no war except one for which Germany will be responsible.

Duce Demands 'Space'

NAPLES, Italy, April 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini told a crowd of peasants at Capua today that since they lacked enough space for their families "somebody will have to provide it."

He spoke at the dedication of a big land reclamation project but his hearers shouted "Tunisia" and "expansion."

What Signor Mussolini said was that the reclaimed land eventually would have farmhouses "adorned with many children, for whom the space is insufficient and somebody will have to provide it."

He left Capua shortly on a special train for Rome, completing his three-day tour of Southern Italy.

The reclamation project he dedicated is on the Volturno River. Homes are to be provided there for 3,500 families.

Earlier, Premier Mussolini laid the cornerstone of a new aircraft factory at Pomigliano d'Arco, 15 miles east of Naples.

New Radio Compass Found Aid to Flying

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A new type of radio compass was demonstrated here March 30. Sponsors said it might revolutionize direction finding in the air and permit accurate control of aerial bomb dropping from long distances.

On the instrument board of an airplane the device operates like the "visible-tuning" feature of home radios. A green light shines from the board as long as the plane is heading directly toward the radio station to which the compass is tuned. If the plane varies as much as two degrees off the direct course, the light goes out.

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Last of Republican Area Is Occupied by Franco

MADRID, April 1 (AP)—The military occupation of the former Spanish Republican zone was completed today as Nationalist authorities continued to push reconstruction measures.

The last two provisional capitals to be occupied were Murcia and Almeria, which surrendered March 30—the day after Madrid—and invited Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco to take over.

One of Gen. Franco's main problems involved unemployment and public order, which could be aggravated by mass discharges of soldiers.

Hence, informed sources said, General Franco might keep his army of more than 1,000,000 probably until the end of the year, when the soldiers would be released gradually as agriculture and industry could absorb them.

A problem for which municipal officials saw no immediate solution was housing. Every highway from the west and north brought a flood of persons who had escaped to Nationalist Spain. Resumption of passenger train service soon was expected to increase the influx.

Many found their houses and apartments either destroyed or occupied by refugees who entered the city as General Franco's lines tightened in October, 1936. Republican authorities then lodged them in abandoned residences.

Hotels are filled to capacity. Some cafes reopened last night. Restaurants were ready to begin serving meals again.

The re-consecration of the city's 200 churches was started. Some had served as Republican munitions depots during the 32-month civil war.

Most of the church buildings suffered little damage during the war, although 20 were burned in pre-war disorder.

Franco Thanks Hitler

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco March 31 answered the congratulations he had received from Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini on his victory in the Civil War.

"The blood of your soldiers flowing on the land of Spain created an indestructible feeling between our two peoples," he told Signor Mussolini.

His message to Herr Hitler sent "the gratitude of Spain and my most firm personal sentiments of friendship and that of the people which, in difficult moments, found strength in its true friends."

Jobless Figures Prove U. S. Holds Own With Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The oft-repeated statement that Fascist Governments have abolished unemployment, while the United States is still struggling with an army of jobless, gives an erroneous impression, says the U. S. Department of Labor. At the request of Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has compared the U. S. and German unemployment situations, and reports as follows:

"Because of the many millions of German workers engaged in nonproductive military activities, the proportion of the population productively employed is much smaller in Germany than in the United States."

The figure of 500,000 recorded as "unemployed" in Germany, the Bureau points out, does not include persons employed in labor camps and other relief projects, and refers only to those voluntarily registered as unemployed in state offices.

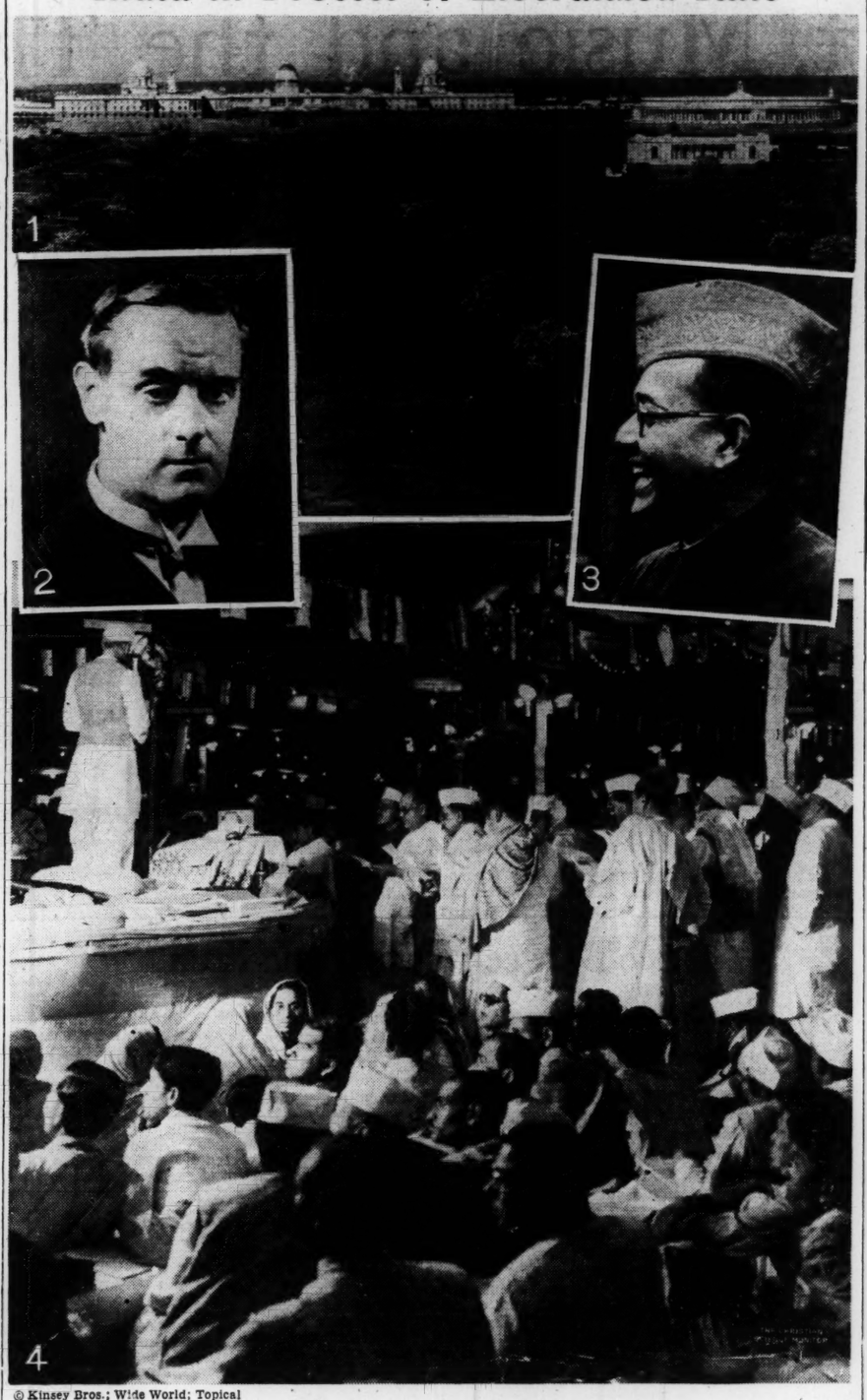
The 9,000,000 or so unemployed in the United States, on the other hand, include nearly 4,000,000 persons engaged in work relief projects.

"If," the Bureau says, "the German practice of counting relief workers as employed were followed in this country, the estimate of total unemployment here would be approximately 5,000,000. On the other hand, if the American practice of estimating as unemployed all employable persons who are not working at a given date were followed in Germany, then the number of persons listed as unemployed in Germany would be very considerably increased—possibly to 1,500,000 or 2,000,000.

"This would mean that, as the population of Germany is only about one half that of the United States the disparity between the two countries in the burden of unemployment would be very much less than appears from a superficial acceptance of the published statistics."

Estimating that around 5,500,000 persons in Germany are supported by its military establishment, the Bureau adds that the improvement in employment conditions and general industrial activity in Germany in the last few years appears not to be due in any way "to a better economic organization or superior political policies."

India in Process of Liberalized Rule



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Persons and Places Connected With Changes

The Secretariat Building, Circular Council Chamber, and Viceregal House are shown in upper view. The Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, No. 2, and Subhas Chandra Bose, extremist leader of the Indian National Congress political group, No. 3. The lower view shows the Congress in a convention at which participation in the Government was discussed.

India's March Toward Federation

Starts second year of reforms with goal of federation; Major differences faced.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, April 1—The second anniversary today of the starting of constitutional reforms in India finds much progress achieved, although the federation of provinces and states which the plan envisages has not yet come about.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, it is understood, hopes to inaugurate federation not later than the spring of 1941 when he completes his own five-year term of office at Delhi.

But there are big difficulties in the way. The chief of these is the sharp conflict which has arisen between the Indian National Congress, the Nationalist party opposed to the reforms, and the rulers of the princely states.

Closely associated with this dispute has been the successful move to bring pressure upon the ruler of one of the princely states by that remarkable Hindu leader Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, through a fast on March 7. Mr. Gandhi's expedient caused the Viceroy to intervene on his behalf in inducing the ruler of Rajkot to introduce reforms.

The situation has not been rendered easier by serious Hindu-Moslem rioting in Benares, Calcutta, Cawnpore, and other cities. The cause of reform might have been in worse case were it not for a split in the Congress ranks.

Party Opposes British Powers

All branches of the Congress object to the proposed federation. They think that it reserves too much power to the British authorities, especially in withholding from popular control, at least for a time, such important departments of the proposed government as those of defense and foreign affairs and in large measure that of finance.

They object besides to the plan which is part of the reform scheme under which the rulers of the princely states would nominate a substantial portion of the members of the proposed central legislature. Such representatives, they say, would be numerous enough to prevent any real power from passing into the hands of the elected element which they hope themselves to control.

Their quarrel with the princes has taken the shape of popular passive resistance in Travancore, Rajkot, and other states.

The princes, largely in consequence of their tussle with the Congress, are now much less disposed than at first to fall in with the endeavors that are being made by Lord Linlithgow to shepherd them into the federation. This is because they want to retain the large autocratic powers which they have hitherto exercised under British rule, powers which the Congress is determined to wrest from them.

Riots Quelled by Troops

The Hindu-Moslem riots are a phenomenon of frequent occurrence in India. They have taken on particularly violent proportions of late, and there have been many fatalities in clashes with police and troops that have had to be called in to restore order. These clashes have been due largely to political excitement on both sides. The Moslems in particular have been stirred up partly by fears of Hindu dominance under the reform scheme, and partly by the struggle going on in Palestine in which their Arab co-religionists are engaged. They have thus begun to dream of a Moslem combination of independent states extending from the Indus to the Jordan. They recall also the ancient glories of Muhammadanism when Moslem emperors ruled at Delhi.

The Moslems constitute 22 per cent of the total population of India. They live for the most part in the same villages as Hindus. In the provinces of the Punjab, Bengal, and Sind, they are sufficiently numerous and influential to have, so far, prevented control of the newly constituted local Governments of these areas from falling into the hands of the Congress, which is essentially a Hindu organizaton.

They are as a rule much less politically active than the Hindus, though often more energetic physically.

The Hindus constitute a proportion of the military classes of India far larger than that of their numerical strength in the general population. They make no secret of their hopes that—once Britain shall be out of the way—they may regain by force their ancient position of dominance.

The split in the Congress, however, has reduced the ability of the Congress to interfere with the princes. It has arisen from differences between the more moderate element which looks to Mr. Gandhi as its leader, and extremists who would take stronger action against the princes than the passive resistance which the Gandhiites approve.

Nationalist Party and Princes far apart on proper spheres under the Constitution.

Indian Duties Cut On American Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

In fulfillment of the Anglo-American trade treaty, reduction in tariffs against American imports into India are included in an Indo-British trade agreement signed March 21.

Rubber goods, tools, hardware, woolen fabrics, iron and steel pipes and tubes, and some chemicals and various paper were involved.

Affecting British products, the treaty reduces the Lancashire textiles to from 15 to 17½ per cent.

The concession, however, is to apply only to 500,000,000 yards of British cotton goods annually. This is about one third of the amount which Lancashire sold annually in India 10 years ago, but is nearly twice what it managed to dispose of there in 1937-38.

Rumania Keeps Bargaining Rights

Government follows plan assuring country's independence — Britain and France looked to.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—While the internal situation in Rumania has become uncertain in view of the determined stand of Liberal and Peasant leaders for turning the present royal authoritarian rule into a completely national government, the country's international position is still strong, despite the increase in German influence expected as a result of the trade treaty of March 23.

The interest of Britain and France in the preservation of Rumania's integrity is being capitalized by the Rumanian Government in an effort to balance the advancing influence of the Reich with help from the West. The fact that Bucharest was negotiating an accord with Berlin did not prevent its energetic Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, from going to Warsaw, almost immediately after the Polish visit of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, and effecting some strong ties with that country.

Danube Basin Is Key

Both nations have much in common. Both are interested in the question of influence in the Danube Basin, and this question was widely discussed between the Polish and Rumanian Foreign Ministers.

Poland is also projecting the building of a canal to join the River Vistula with the Dniester, Prut, and Danube Rivers, thus facilitating communication between the Baltic and the Black seas, and gaining a direct route to Asia Minor. Another project it is aiming at is the building of a bridge over the Danube which will unite Poland with the Danubian countries and allow direct railway communication between Warsaw, Istanbul, Sofia, Thessaloniki, and Athens, by way of Rumania.

Rumania has largely recovered from the very severe shock of the Munich conference, and the Government is pursuing a firm foreign policy, which may be called "assuring Rumania's independence and integrity."

This means that it wishes to further good relations with all states, pursuing an active policy of neutrality, but not of isolation, and rejecting pacts which might bring it into conflict on the side of either "imperial group."

Nations Agree on Entente

Rumania is, however, adamant in its attitude toward Bulgaria, which has not forgotten the Dobrudja it sacrificed to Rumania after the Balkan war of 1913. However, Rumania's Foreign Minister is not provocative. The Government would like to further Rumanian-Bulgarian co-operation, and promote trade, to assure Bulgarian minorities in Rumania good treatment, and win Bulgaria's good will—as Yugoslavia has done.

The chief instrument through which this policy is to be carried out is the Balkan Entente, and on this point, that of preserving the status quo, all four nations of the Balkan Alliance—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece—are in agreement.

In regard to Hungary, the Rumanian Government is firmly opposed to territorial concessions, but is open to friendliness and a desire for co-operation on all other matters.

Rumania considers that the Little Entente is extinct and is counting on no support from that alliance. However, Mr. Gafencu, who has taken occasion to re-emphasize Rumania's unchanged friendly relations with Yugoslavia and the Bucharest Government, expects that Yugoslavia and Rumania will present an absolutely united front in all matters pertaining to Hungary. This solidarity, which seemed somewhat shaken last fall, is believed to have been completely restored. Hungary has no chance, it is said, of separating these states diplomatically, as it once separated Czecho-Slovakia from them.

Friendly to Moscow

Rumania's policy toward Soviet Russia is that of good neighborliness, meaning that Bucharest is not likely to go against Moscow. It will not provoke the Soviets, though it would not consider active co-operation with Moscow.

But Rumania is not averse to understandings with the fast encroaching German Reich. The Government is allowing no gross manifestations against authoritarianism that might offend Berlin.

Meanwhile, the Government maintains the best of relations with France and Britain and draws all the advantage it can from any show of their power or influence. No state would be more relieved than Rumania if France, Great Britain, and the United States should become active enough to check German aggression. If these states choose to build up their resistance more in the West of Europe than in the East, then German trade and German political pressure is expected to predominate. Rumania would not welcome that, but would accept it as inevitable.

Plenty of Trade But Foreign Cash?

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, April 1

Prospective shortage of foreign exchange as a result of Rumania's new five-year trade agreement with Germany is troubling Rumanian experts.

The country is concerned about how to handle the expected increase of business without foreign funds, other than the controlled exchange expected from Germany.

There are hopes that the shortage can be met by new trade deals with Britain and other countries.

Although Rumania's exports to Germany are expected to be more than doubled soon as a result of the trade pact, little, if any, increase in receipts of free foreign exchange is looked for.

In return for exports to Germany, Rumania will get armaments, highways, and railroad materials, and German help in development of Rumanian oil fields, quarries, and plantations. The dealing will be on a "balanced exchange" basis.

International position stands high due to attempts to maintain accords with neighbors.

It is not believed at the moment that the Third Reich is as menacing for Rumania as for other Central and Eastern European states. It is not thought that Berlin will favor Hungary in its claims upon Transylvania. In other words, no common German-Hungarian action against Rumania is expected, and that for four reasons:

The German minorities, it is claimed, are much better treated in Rumania than in Hungary; Rumania is a richer country than Hungary, so Germany would profit more from co-operating with Rumania than with Hungary; a great Hungary would be a much stronger barrier to Germany's advance to the Southeast than the present weak Hungary; and Rumania is a very important state, since it holds the outlet of Germany's vital river, the Danube. So, Germany's extreme interest in Rumania causes as much hope as apprehension.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Corcoran Biennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The Sixteenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, March 25-May 7, is, though selected by a conservative jury, essentially modern, and to a great degree reflects the unrest and depression of the world today.

It consists of about 375 paintings chosen from about 3,000 submitted Of these, 127 were passed by the jury at meetings held in Washington and New York, the remainder being invited. The representation is nation-wide, works coming from Maine and California, Wisconsin and Texas, and points between Among the exhibitors are many new names but no noteworthy new talent.

The jury of selection and award was composed of Maurice Sterne, Randall Davey, Jerry Farnsworth, John C. Johansen, and Carroll Tyson, with the director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, C. Powell Minnigerode, ex officio. The awards were as follows: First W. A. Clark prize, $2,000 and the Corcoran Gold Medal, to Franklin C. Watkins for a still-life of flowers and fruit, entitled "Summer Fragrance"; second W. A. Clark prize, $1,500 and the Corcoran Silver Medal, to Robert Philipp for a painting of a young girl, "Nude"; third W. A. Clark prize, $1,000 and the Corcoran Bronze Medal, to Morris Kantor for a painting of a "Lighthouse" on Cape Cod, and the fourth W. A. Clark prize, $500 with the Corcoran certificate of honorable mention, to Ernest Fiene for a landscape entitled "Spring."

* * *

In addition, this year, at the urgent request of the jury, three other honorable mentions were made These were to Nicola Zoroli for a flower painting, "White Pitcher," Gladys Rockmore Davis for a painting of a young girl reading "Morning Papers," and to Albert Sewazi for "Model Resting." As no one of these works is outstanding save in the matter of technical dexterity or novelty of treatment, the awards in all probability will as usual not find favor with the public. Later, visitors to this exhibition may cast their votes for the painting to receive the so-called "Popular Prize."

In this connection it is interesting to note that paintings by Waugh and Paxton, popular prize winners, in successive seasons, in Pittsburgh and Washington, respectively, are hung in obscure positions in the upper atrium, least of all favorable for display. But the best places in this exhibition have all been assigned to works by painters of the new school rather than academicians. The two styles do not mingle happily. The gap between is, in most instances, too wide. The difference is in viewpoint as well as treatment. The art which reflected beauty has been, to a great extent, swept aside, to make place for the art which reflects human life at its worst.

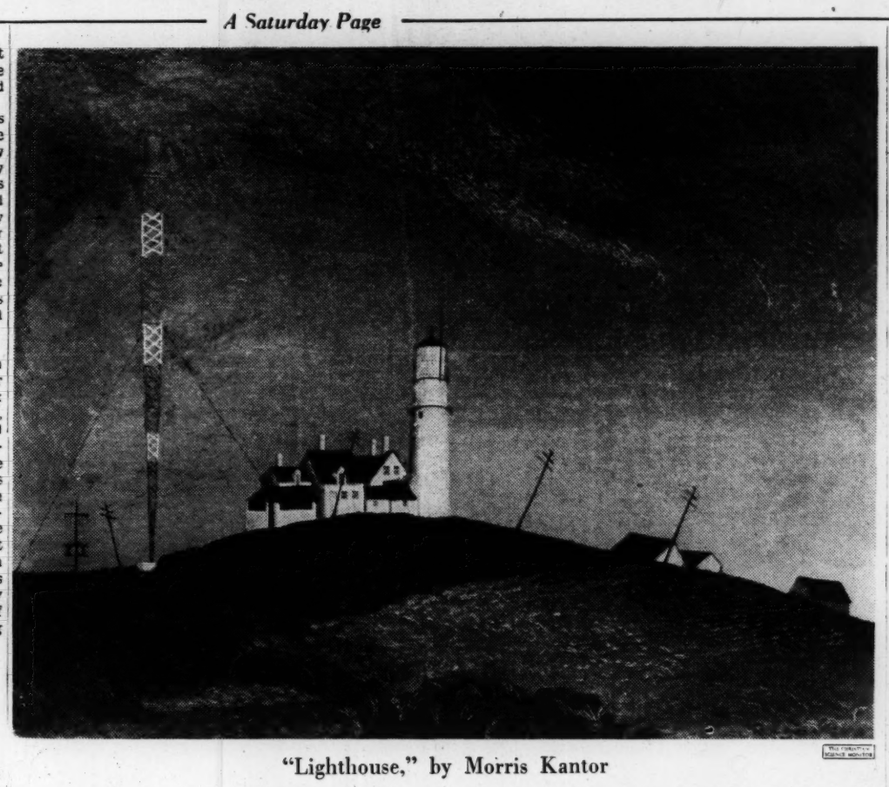
But the outlook is by no means altogether hopeless. There are still fine pictures being painted and some have found their way into this exhibition. Such are a large allegorical painting by John C. Johansen entitled "Morning," a portrait by Bjorn Egeli of Bishop Rhinelander, a figure "Gregoria" by Leopold Seyffert, a flower painting by H. Dudley Murphy, and a still-life by Henry Lee McFee, to say nothing of a little painting, naïve and charming, almost in miniature, "Sainte Germaine," by Lauren Ford, and a "Crucifixion" by Eugene Higgins. Sidney Dickinson shows an excellent portrait of his colleague, George Elmer Browne, and Gifford Beal has been well painted by Louis Betts.

Genre painting has apparently become very popular but gives itself chiefly to depicting the vulgar and sordid, and in such wise that one is inclined to think worse rather than better of one's fellow man. Not so did the great satirists of the past show up human frailities and foibles.

The same is true of the landscapes in this exhibition. No longer are they lyrical, no longer do they draw us nearer to nature. Instead, they show nature disfigured by the works of man and in many instances ill peopled. The sordid and the homely seem to have absorbing interest for the painters of the present day. It is strange that in a time when the abstract is exalted and surrealism has found favor, so many painters are giving themselves to literal representation of the commonplace

* * *

There are, of course, certain painters who have "stuck to their guns"—such for instance as Frank W. Benson, George Elmer Schofield, Edward Redfield, Jean MacLane and Gertrude Fiske, besides those already mentioned, but what can these few do to stem the tide? What is needed is a reaffirmation of faith in an art which has as its chief function the creation of beauty and the interpretation of man's highest ideals. But before this spirit can again reign we must set our houses in order. This the Corcoran Gallery of Art's Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Painting evidences most clearly.



"Lighthouse," by Morris Kantor

Awarded the Third W. A. Clark Prize of $1,000, accompanied by the Corcoran Bronze Medal, at the sixteenth Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Repertory in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colchester, Essex, England

A determined effort to re-establish the living drama in a part of England from which the cinema has ousted it is being made by the Colchester Repertory Company. North of Colchester to Norwich, and south to London, there exists today no permanent theater.

The company which gives performances in temporary premises, is appealing for £15,000 to build itself a house of its own. Already £4,000 has been promised.

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A year ago the players finished their first season with a loss of roughly £700. But they are encouraged by the fact that 15 out of the 16 productions of the present season have comfortably paid for themselves. These productions have played to a total of 38,000 spectators.

When touring companies contain well-known stage stars they are still popular. On a recent tour Stanley Lupino, the musical comedy comedian, turned away money at every performance. But in general the touring system has collapsed owing to film competition, and resident stock companies are springing up again. At Oxford a new playhouse costing £20,000 has been built for the repertory players. At Lowestoft in Suffolk, the resident company is meeting with increasing success week by week. In Sheffield, Tonbridge, Manchester, Chester, Malvern, Cambridge, Norwich, and other centers repertory companies flourish. Old-established companies like those at Liverpool and Birmingham continue their careers.

About a year ago a repertory company was set up at Penge, a London suburb south of the Thames. It met with no success until the manager offered free seats for a week. It is now so prosperous that a second company is starting operations at New Cross. On the north side of the river, a repertory company at Palmer's Green has achieved popularity through its performances. Its director, John Clements, has just completed the leading role in London Films' "The Four Feathers." He still continues to run his repertory company.

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The Malvern company is frequently to be seen in such places as Bournemouth and Ilfracombe. The London Repertory Company recently appeared with success at the Opera House, Hamilton, Bermuda, after doing well in Halifax, St. John, and Moncton. They are later to visit Trinidad, British Guiana, and the Barbadoes.

The London Old Vic company is appearing in Egypt, Portugal, and Italy with great success, presenting a modern court play, "Libel," (which Egyptian students are taking for an examination), "She Stoops to Conquer," and a modern dress version of "Hamlet."

Music Between Two Battle Fronts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The radical changes of the past few years along cultured political lines have first of all ended a separation of thought which for more than a decade has been clearly delineated in German musical life: the separation between the romantic concept of the nineteenth century and its opposite in the twentieth. To be sure, the latter has been and still is too much in process of growth to permit of its being definitely formulated.

Clarity of tone and form, an overemphasized austerity in the expression of feeling which shuns everything exalted, grandiloquent, or pathetically inclined, and thereby often has a downright prosy effect —practically speaking, a turning away from chromatics and a preference for contrapuntal polyphony —this is somewhat the direction in which a way out of romanticism is being sought. Bach and the musicians before his time are the ideals, and one might designate this term of "back to . . ." as reactionary, if it were not the youth who are representing it with their sound, unexhausted strength; one goes back only in order to be able to gain a longer start for the jump across the shadow of romanticism.

* * *

It has become evident, to be sure, that thus the danger of decline into primitivism is great; first, because attempt has been made, recently in particular, to misuse this new trend as a bridge to a mightily propagandized but completely misunderstood "people's art," and secondly, because, as is always true in such a situation, the mass of merely moderate abilities have been the first to spread and have thus discredited the movement.

However, it is clear that what is apparently simple in art—one is reminded of Mozart—can never be the result of a primitive imagination, of a self-effacement in thought, but on the contrary is conceivable only as the quintessence of a skillful productive process. Only then is the content sufficiently rich in substance to send forth abilities truly creative. Battles on the field of thought and art are still won not by the mass but by talent. And however regrettable in this respect is the loss of Hindemith for contemporary German music, nevertheless it is evident how firmly and genuinely anchored is the new musical tendency in a great part of the rising generation.

Quite recently the two battle fronts seem to have stiffened again, all the more so because the neo-romanticists are also represented among the younger generation. For instance, there is the 30-year-old Heinz Schubert, whose Prelude and Toccata for string orchestra has been produced by Furtwängler at a Philharmonic concert. But neither the title nor the pseudo-linear style conceals the fact that here are the efforts of a thwarted romanticist with little imagination.

On the other hand, let us consider characteristic works of the other front—in the first place a Symphony, Opus 12, by Boris Blacher, which however has nothing to do with the classic style. It is a composition of gripping severity, of relaxation in rhythm, of crystal transparency of tone, a contrapuntally artistic but at the same time extremely imaginative play of plastically formed themes and entertaining, spirited developments. Admirable are its artistic economy, its unity of style and clarity of form. The composition received its first presentation under Johannes Schüler at a matinée of the Staatsoper.

* * *

At the same time was heard an ably composed Chamber Concerto, Opus II, by the Yugoslav Papandopoulo, who stands at the forefront of this genre in Europe. Nine solo instruments and a coloratura soprano, singing without words, are in the most delicate and ingenious manner brought together into all possible combinations and types—a musical game of catch, in five short movements, which excited great admiration.

Harald Genzmer, the only pupil of Hindemith who has thus far appeared in public here, gave another proof of his great talent. Arno Erfurth, pianist, presented for the first time Ganzmer's "Suite für Klavier, 1938." This music makes it particularly clear that it is not the bare negation of the nineteenth century and dull linearity which can produce artistic values, but only an inventive synthesis of old knowledge and new feeling. In this suite are to be found elements of the classic sonata and its technique of variations, recast into new forms of expression. The piano style is very skillful, developed from the nature of the instrument itself.

Another interesting first production, presented by Clemens Krauss at the Munich Staatsoper, surely belongs in this group—"Der Mond," by Carl Orff; not on account of the music, which is simple and popular in style, but on account of its whole attitude of thought whereby in a trend away from opera there is sought here a new form of the musical theater after the pattern of Weill's "Dreigroschenoper" and particularly Stravinsky's "L'histoire du soldat." The subject matter is taken from one of Grimm's fairy tales, and from it Orff, whom one might here call a "Lortzing of today," fashions very skillfully and with keen theater instinct a kind of popular, dramatic Singspiel.

Two orchestral concerts are deserving of mention. Willem Mengelberg, more elastic and temperamental than ever, appeared as conductor of one of the Philharmonic concerts, with "Ein Heldenleben" by Strauss, the late-Romantic "Ciaconna gotica" by Cornelius Dopper, and overtures by Tchaikovsky and Berlioz he satisfied the admirers of brilliance in directing more than those seeking musical values. To Carl Schuricht we were indebted for the opportunity to hear again a work of Serge Prokofieff, who had not been played here for a long time, and whose Third Piano Concerto in C major—excellently interpreted by Claudio Arrau—charmed us with its color of rhythm and tone, and with its enchanting musical energy.

The field of opera has been somewhat more quiet. At the Staatsoper a spirited and polished new staging of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" has been heard. Erna Berger knew how to give a surprising dramatic expression to her sparkling coloratura; and the Pasquale of Fritz Krenn was portrayed with clear-cut tragicomic lines and sung with brilliance. The Deutsches Opernhaus presented "La Boheme," with new settings by the young painter, Paul Haferung, who succeeded in depicting a really gifted concept of Paris and its atmosphere.

Enough Is as Good as a Feast

By W. H. H. Squire

London

The programs of five recent concerts lie before the writer. Four have been given by the Royal Philharmonic Society, the fifth is that of a Beecham Saturday Afternoon Concert. They represent only a small, if important, part of the music-making for which, even in so big a city as London, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find listeners. Obviously at the moment the supply is exceeding the demand and empty seats are not unusual.

But over-production has an aesthetic as well as an economic aspect. Thirty-four years ago Romain Rolland felt it necessary to urge that there is no worse misfortune for art than a superabundance of it. Speaking of the Germany of that period, with its plethora of concerts, theaters, choral societies and chamber music organizations, he asked how the musician could find time "to listen to the music that sings within him."

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All would agree, however, that the wonderful spread of musical culture in Germany was by no means parallel with its still more wonderful creative period—when concerts were few and musical societies hardly existed. The inequality between musical production and reproduction, now apparent everywhere, would have astonished the great classic masters.

Rolland believed that this "senseless flood of music . . . weakens its power, and destroys the treasures of its thought." When, years ago, one of our younger composers protested against "the appalling popularity of music" and pointed out that never had there been so much music making and so little musical experience of a vital order, he voiced the opinion of every observant musician. Incidentally it has been suggested more than once that certain masterpieces—we could all make a lengthy list—should be put in cold storage for at least five years. They are heard so often that they are no longer heard, and certainly now fail to provide the vital musical experience given by new if lesser works. If for a time the present order of things were reversed and access to contemporary works were made easy and that to the classical difficult, both would gain. What would happen in the affrighted box office is, of course, quite another question.

The Royal Philharmonic is a subscription society and has a guarantee fund, but not all this season's concerts have been immune from the conditions arising from the fact that, as one writer puts it, the concert-going public is not increasing at the same rate as the concerts. There were empty seats to be seen, for example, at the second Weingartner concert when the famous conductor presented us with a first performance in England of his Sinfonietta for violin, viola, violoncello and small orchestra. One can only hope that it does not reveal Weingartner's estimate of the English musical outlook—or represent his own. Composed in 1934, this naïve piece often conjures up the primitive gaieties and sentimentalities of a German biergarten of the eighteen-thirties. And not only is it "long, long ago," but very, very long.

At another "Phil" concert Sir Henry Wood conducted an odd program the diversity of which never resolved into unity. It included Bax's "November Woods," a tedious and rather turgid example of the old-fashioned romantic tone-poem stuff; Butterworth's youthful Rhapsody, "A Shropshire Lad," a simpler effort touched by the nostalgic beauty of A. E. Housman's lyric; and Borodin's Second Symphony, the appeal of which is strongest for those who can momentarily turn their backs on the German symphonic tradition. The "Emperor" Concerto (soloist, Solomon) stuck in the midst of these items, completely upset the musical apple cart.

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The Beecham Saturday Afternoon offered us a welcome novelty in Poulenc's Piano Concerto, composed originally for harpsichord and orchestra in 1928. The solo part has been reconstructed and given the more brilliant medium. What has happened to the orchestra during the process perhaps only the composer knows. A good deal, one surmises, since the ear is constantly caught by the happiest mixtures of piano and orchestral timbre.

Poulenc is the slickest of musical conjurers. He keeps the ear constantly on the alert and leaves no time for wondering how the trick is done. The plates spin, the balls are thrown in the air, the gold watch vanishes and appears again, and walking stick is balanced on toe or chin, the string of gaily-colored handkerchiefs emerges from nowhere, the rabbit comes out of the hat, and finally a cluster of pigeons flies round the auditorium and back again to the stage. Voila! The technical dexterity and speed of it all is bewildering. But behind this adroit juggling with musical material is an artist of integrity and singular charm. Those whose musical tastes naturally incline to "Wurst" and "Schartzbrodt" may look at him askance—where is the logic, the musical common sense? But as Wilde acutely remarked: "There are two ways of disliking art. One is to dislike it, and the other is to like it rationally."

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The composer played the piano part brilliantly and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, played with a genuine relish of the wit and entertainment of the score. The concerto captured the audience, in which one noticed no particular influx of the multitudinous pianists in our midst. So probably we shall have to listen to yet another 999 performances of the "Emperor" before hearing Poulenc's captivating work again.

The performance of Bloch's Violin Concerto at a Philharmonic concert attracted a big audience and has caused a certain amount of head scratching in critical circles. The public reception was unusually enthusiastic but as the composer was not present it was even more difficult than usual to guess how much of the applause was meant for the work, the soloist (Szegeti) or for Sir Thomas Beecham and his orchestra. Certain aspects of the concerto will be dealt with in another article.

New York Musical Events

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

One of the most engrossing concerts of the season was the offering of the Schola Cantorum on the evening of March 22 in Carnegie Hall To open proceedings Hugh Ross, the conductor, had selected the glorious "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 5, in D of Bach, and it came in for a performance of rare excellence. Mr Ross's orchestra was taken from the Philharmonic-Symphony, two of whose soloists—Mishel Piastro, first violin, and John Adams, first flute—officiated in the concertino, with Ernst Victor Wolff to play the harpsichord. The combination proved to be well-nigh perfect, thanks in part to the superior contribution of Mr. Wolff, who displayed his virtuosity with particular effect in the cadenza.

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After this brilliant opening the concert proceeded with two pieces performed for the first time anywhere—an "In Memoriam" for chorus and orchestra, the words being the "Et incarnatus" and the "Crucifixus" of the Mass, and an "Ave Maria" for soprano solo, women's chorus, and orchestra. The composer is Burle Marx, who was born at São Paulo, Brazil, in 1902; studied with Koch and Rezniček in Berlin and Weingartner in Basle; has been conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Rio de Janeiro, and is now in this country to conduct concerts in connection with the New York World's Fair. Incidentally, the "Ave Maria" is dedicated to a daughter of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha.

In view of the ecclesiastical element in these compositions it would be stupid to seek a specifically Brazilian quality in them, such as appears in works by that eminent Brazilian folklorist, Hector Villa-Lobos. Nor are they tinged with modern dissonant harmony. The more impressive of the two, "In Memoriam," is based on a chorale by the early Spanish composer Vittoria. The chorus, singing phrases of the chorale, and the orchestra, developing those phrases instrumentally, alternate in the working out of a chorale-prelude of real character and beauty.

The second half of the concert was devoted to Mozart's Requiem, which, as everybody knows, was left for Süssmayer to finish. When nearly every page of the work bears the unmistakable imprint of Mozart's genius and some pages perhaps overtop anything in any of his other compositions, it seems most unnecessary to argue hotly about the exact share to be accorded to master or disciple It is quite enough to express gratitude to Mr. Ross and the Schola Cantorum for giving the Requiem which is heard here none too often even though the performance fell considerably short of the ideal. The chorus met its problems with a measure of success, but less can be said for the quartet of soloists—Fanny Cleve, soprano; Lorraine Eley, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Mark Love, bass, of whom only Mr Hain, the best of the four, was familiar hereabouts.

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A concert a day by the Philharmonic-Symphony, from the evening of March 23 to the afternoon of March 26, caused a variety of more or less standard music to be heard in Carnegie Hall, of which two items call for special comment. At three of the concerts Brahms' Double Concerto for violin and cello figured, having Albert Spalding and Gaspar Cassado as soloists, and the result was illuminating.

Though the concerto is by no means ignored in the concert room, it remains a somewhat difficult proposition even for devoted champions of Brahms, but Messrs. Spalding and Cassado, with John Barbirolli as a conductor in peculiar sympathy with them and the work, dispelled the problems by sheer force of intelligence and skill and made it shine forth with all the effulgence of genius.

Carnegie Hall has been further the locale recently of two important recitals—Josef Hofmann's on the evening of March 26 and Georges Enesco's on the following evening. The distinguished pianist offered a typical Hofmann program of pieces by Handel, Scarlatti, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt, but for the most part his playing to an unusual degree was on the subdued side, a matter of fine shades and polish as well as of excelling fluency. Yet once, in Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," he emerged as the breath-taking virtuoso.

Mr. Enesco devoted his renowned musicianship to a program that included only one Rumanian number, his own third sonata, in A minor. His entire selection, indeed, testified to uncommon breadth of taste. Veracini, Bach, Beethoven, and Leclair furnished an array of classics. Today and yesterday were represented by Gaubert, Kreisler, and Debussy, besides Mr. Enesco himself. And his unconventional list found favor with his hearers.

Eire Greets America in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Maurice McGonigal, R. H. A., has almost completed the huge picture which he was commissioned by the Government of Eire to paint for the Irish Industries Hall of the New York World's Fair. It measures 32 by 20 feet and is intended to symbolize Ireland's contribution to the development of the United States. During the fair, it will occupy the entire end wall of the pavilion and, when the exhibition closes, it will be presented to the United States Government.

The picture shows 30 figures grouped about and below a great central figure, America, bearing the sword and scales of Justice, with Liberty towering above her nolding the American flag. In the background is the dome of the White House (designed by an Irishman, James Hoban), symbolizing the American State.

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In order to be able to reproduce the figures of famous Irish-Americans, a considerable amount of research had to be undertaken. Authentic portraits had to be obtained and, as there was little time for this work, Mr. McGonigal had the assistance of another Irish artist, Harry Kernoff, R. H. A.

Eight signers of the Declaration of Independence were men of Irish birth or blood. They were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Taylor, James Smith, Matthew Thornton, Edward Ruttledge, George Reid, Thomas Lynch, and Charles Thomson. Carroll is the central figure of the lower part of the picture and the remaining seven are grouped on his left. Incidentally, the daughter of Charles Carroll afterward married Lord Mornington, brother of the Duke of Wellington. Mornington was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Miss Carroll was the only American who ever filled the position of Irish Vicereine.

In the place of honor, beside the figure of America, stands the founder of the United States Navy, a Wexfordman, Commodore John Barry He is supported by his two captains, Nathaniel Treacy and Jeremiah O'Brien. Near them are James Dunlap, printer to Congress, and the famous Sergeant Jasper, who at a crucial moment in the battle of Savannah rallied the American troops.

On the right of America stand Andrew Jackson, John Calhoun, James Fulton, the steamboat inventor, and the great Limerick man, James Sullivan.

* * *

Famous Governors of States also appear in the persons of George Clinton of New York, and George Bryan, of Pennsylvania. Patrick Treaty, builder of the first American railroad, is also included to show that not all famous Irish-Americans were fighters or statesmen Among the soldiers are Gen. John Sullivan, Gen. Andrew Lewis, Commodore Thomas MacDonough, Gen Stephen Moylan, of Cork, who was A. D. C. to General Washington and Brig.-Gen. Richard Montgomery, the first American general to fall on the field of battle, who was a native of Donegal.

One woman appears in the picture. She is Mary Hayes, the "Molly Pitcher" who distinguished herself by her gallantry at the battle of Monmouth.

'It Can't Happen Here' Now to Be Filmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

It was probably inevitable that, with the turn international events are taking, MGM would find some way to put the Sinclair Lewis novel, "It Can't Happen Here" into work; and this will be done now, according to an announcement made at the company's Chicago sales convention recently. The picture will be one of the year's important productions.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Spontaneity as Educative Drive in School Art Work

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Arts and Crafts in the School That Belongs to the Child

Where They Are Really Part of the School Community Children Eagerly Make Their School Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashland, Ore.

There is no predicting the art projects at Lincoln School, the training school in conjunction with the Southern Oregon Normal School in Ashland, Oregon. A chance remark of some disinterested party who thinks there is a need for a particular department in the school, but who has little hope of its being realized; a spontaneous suggestion by a child which turns the tide of the planned program; and the happening on to material in a publication that starts adaptations of the suggested plan, have all served as the spark to set off the necessary enthusiasm that goes into the completion of an art project.

The decorating of the school cafeteria was instigated by the expressed wish of the manager of the cafeteria to have the battered trays repainted. Little did she know that her request would lead to such a complete change in the appearance of this drab room. The sixth grade undertook this project and spent about six weeks in completing it—the art class being three 40-minute periods a week. Each phase of the work, such as the painting of the furniture, the refinishing and decorating of the trays, the modeling of table decorations and the painting of the murals for the wall, was handled by a special committee Since the various mediums of clay, paint, and wood were employed, there was the opportunity for each child to choose the medium in which he preferred to work. The inspiration for the color and design originated with a study of Mexican art, but the results bore the independent mark of the child who is allowed to express his own ideas. To celebrate the completion of the project there was a Mexican party at which the children wore colorful costumes and served "hot" food.

Library Corner

The "Library Corner" in the fifth grade room grew out of the desire of the room teacher to have a corner for leisure reading with a less formidable atmosphere than that which the school room offered in general The enthusiastic response of the children was indicated by the collection of orange crates, boxes, and scrap lumber that spread from the confines of the room out into the hall. Lack of space and equipment for this type of construction did not deter the young cabinet makers, and although the results were not what one would call "well finished," they reflected ingenuity and resourcefulness and brought immeasurable satisfaction to this group of children. The great significance that everything in this corner bore was obvious if one unobtrusively watched the manner in which the furniture was dusted in the morning, the drawers were pulled out to get at the library card file, and the books were handled and read.

One project that "just grew" and has continued to do so each year is the Landscape Garden project. The origin of the idea that prompted it is obscure now after these several years of development, but it seems a very natural outgrowth from having a spacious school-ground that had the usual division of a green lawn for appearance's sake only, and a barren playground for practical purposes. In the space allotted to the children for experimentation in landscape gardening there now is a lattice arbor over a solidly constructed bench, which affords a chance to just sit and look at the garden pool. Very few choose to enjoy the pool in this manner, however, for children have a way of actively enjoying water. No one to my knowledge has actually got into it, but there is usually a group around it leaning at precarious angles in order to sail improvised boats.

Periodically it has had pond lilies and goldfish in it as concessions to the accepted conventions for garden pools, but I believe the children actually enjoy it more when it is free of such adornment. The rock garden, flower garden, and grass plots were planned in relation to the design of the entire garden and were industriously planted and have been well cared for. Weeding the garden and mowing the lawn are coveted honors.

It is quite an event when the first crocus appears or when enough flowers have bloomed to have bouquets in the school rooms. The construction of bird houses, a bird bath and feeding stand, and of garden furniture from nail kegs, has added greatly to the enjoyment of this particular place that the children feel is their very own.

Puppets Too

As a rule the school year is climaxed by a puppet show. The children in the primary grades make hand-puppets and those in the intermediate grades make the more complicated marionettes. There is no doubt as to the popularity of such a project as there are usually many inquiries as to when we are going to start work on our puppet show, long before there is a hint of it on my part. Once it is launched the momentum is terrific. As the director, I hold my breath as the work progresses, for it seems to gain enormous proportions. The materials for the puppets and marionettes clutter the halls, due to the fact we haven't a workshop or adequate cubboard space; the children's enthusiasm is unbounded and I fear very concentrated; and, too, a great deal of extra time, besides the class periods is required in order to complete the project, all of which causes me some misgivings as to the advisability of trying such a project under such conditions; but once the peak of development is passed, I consider it worth all the strain and stress.

Among the shows that have been given are, "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Rip Van Winkle," "Rumpelstiltskin," "Snow White and Rose Red," "Pinocchio," "Peter Pan," and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." The most entertaining script has had the spontaneity of the children's own interpretation Regardless of who has made the puppets the puppeteers are chosen from those who prove their ability to manipulate the puppets and to dramatize the lines most convincingly. The children are very fair in their attitude about this choice, for above all they want the show to be a success—as it always is

This constant experimentation and unpredictable course of events in our activity program is not as haphazard a program as it may suggest, but is a logical way of putting into practice what is termed "creative expression." L. B.

Library Training

What information about libraries and the library profession should the prospective library school student secure to help him determine for himself the vocational possibilities in the library field, and the kinds of preparation required for the various fields of service? To answer this question the Office of Education offers to high school and college counselors, library trustees and others its bulletin—"Professional Library Education—Introducing the Library," 1937 No. 23 (15 cents), from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Above—Some of the Decorative Touches Sixth Grade Children of Lincoln School, Ashland, Oregon, Applied to Their School Cafeteria, Mexican Figurines of Clay, Soap Carvings, and Bright Trays, Together With Newly Painted Furniture in Various Colors and Plain Colored Oilcloth in Harmonizing Tones to Cover the Tables Were Included in the Project. Below—Leading Character and Some of Her Animal Friends in the Marionette Show "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Lincoln School Has a Group of Marionette and Puppet Shows Each Year.

Above—A Backstage Scene, Showing How the Children Store Their Marionettes. Those Shown Here Were Used in "Peter Pan," "Rumplestilskin," and "Jack and the Beanstalk." They Were Made by the Children Themselves. Below—In This Little Reading Corner in the Primary Room, the Children Are Using Furniture Which Was Made for Them by the Sixth Grade Children From Nail Kegs, According to an Article on Garden Furniture That Ran in The Christian Science Monitor.

A Hobby House on the Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, N. H.

On the Holderness School campus, not far from the other buildings, but nevertheless apart, there is a small Cape Cod cottage. It is called the Craft Shop but in my own mind I like to think of it as the Hobby House. Its most important function is, of course, to teach the boys a good use for their leisure time. But its work doesn't stop there. It provides opportunity for getting away for a time from the daily routine of class room and study hall.

In the Hobby House there is a metal-spinning lathe, a wood-turning lathe, a forge, a gem cutter and polisher, a potter's wheel, wood-carving tools, odds and ends of other tools, and draftsmen's desks, as well as books and magazines on various crafts. The boys have access to the Hobby House during their spare time and also during certain periods devoted to instruction in one of the crafts. They also find relaxation in working in this Hobby House; they acquire skills and aptitudes for handling tools, mastering a worthwhile craft and often finding a lifelong hobby.

There are few boys who are not fascinated by machinery and mechanical gadgets. They are equally fascinated by handicrafts. To make a beautiful pewter dish and to see it evolving on the spinning lathe gives a boy a rare feeling of self-confidence. Field trips for the collection of semi-precious stones lead to the encouragement of three widely varying interests. A mountain climb to obtain rose quartz or an expedition through rough country to chisel a few beryl crystals from the rugged ledges is surely a creative use of the outdoors. Learning the elementary rules of lapidary work, cutting and polishing the specimens collected trains the hand and eye. Finally there is the appreciation of the finished products, a gem stone worthy of a silver setting, a lustrous smoky quartz paper weight for Dad, or the gorgeous lights and shadows of a tiny cabochon after one has ground and polished it to a perfect oval. A phase of geology appealing more deeply to the imagination was pursued this year when several of the boys took a rare radioactive ore from a nearby mine to the chemistry laboratory, and reduced it to the salts of uranium.

There are also rich possibilities for growth through pottery making, wrought iron work, and carpentry. They all have an equally important place in the Hobby House. Some boys try every craft before discovering, or at least, deciding which will be their forte; some try only one and love it forever. When a boy finds his favorite hobby he has gone a long way toward finding himself.

Part of the fun of the shop comes from the repairing we do. We scrape and polish skis, we varnish and wax them, we readjust bindings, and we enjoy our skis more thereafter. We manage to repair those chairs that crumple under the combined weight of two or three wrestling youths—and we learn how to do it well. We have even built over a horse-drawn snow plow.

To sum it all up—the Hobby House represents an effort to add to the curriculum a literacy of materials and processes rather than just an opportunity to pass a few pleasant hours. H. L. S.

One of the Boys of Holderness School at Work in the Craft Shop.

At the Potter's Wheel in the Craft Shop, on the Holderness School Campus.

Students Earn Their Way—Any Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Almost one-third of the 11,552 students at the University of Wisconsin finance their education wholly by their own efforts. Their work varies from putting up screens and housecleaning to playing in campus dance orchestras.

When a group of Madison residents boarded a train recently en route to South America, friends asked the student employment bureau for "a little German band." Three student musicians who answered the description were found and residents of a cosmopolitan city were seen off to a Latin country to the tunes of an old-fashioned German band.

A male student operates a repair service, offering to fix anything except "telephones, tubs, and traffic tickets." A steady income is received by a girl who covers all sorts of buttons. Room and board are paid a girl who plays nursemaid to her employer's dog.

After learning how to cook while "batching it" as a student at the university, a young man obtained a job as hotel chef after graduation.

A legend at the student employment office is the story of the youth who rang a doorbell and said he'd do anything for a room.

"Anything?" repeated the housewife.

"Anything!" he exclaimed.

The woman surprised the student by showing him a supply of wool with which she planned to make comforters. The youth amazed the housewife by learning how to handle a needle and completing 21 comforters.

Working your way through college does not have a detrimental effect on grades, a recent survey by the employment bureau revealed.

NYA workers last year maintained a 1.9 grade point average while the mark for all undergraduates enrolled in the university was only 1.465. The system awards 3 points for an A, 2 for a B, 1 for a C.

Further evidence is found in the record compiled by NYA students who won 136 of 644 honors and prizes awarded to meritorious students last year.

Substitute Entertainment

Because children in the community spend an undue amount of their leisure time in motion picture theaters, one Parent-Teacher Association is planning a series of entertainment features which will combine education with recreation. Included in the series are a play, a traveling lecture, an orchestral concert, and an operetta, all of which will add to the funds of the unit. The cultural opportunities offered under this project have vast possibilities in supplementing the school program.—National Congress Bulletin.

So Dad Made Him Stilts

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maryland

Dear Friends:

There are always helpful and inspiring letters in The Parent relating the experiences of mothers with their children, but today my psalm of praise is for the dads who somehow or other, manage to find a little time in a busy life to devote to the children.

On a recent Saturday afternoon when we were having some delightful though premature spring weather, ten-year-old Dick found himself in the horrible predicament of having "nothing to do." His Christmas toys, which for many weeks had afforded so much pleasure, now seemed to have lost their charm and the afternoon was too balmy to be spent within the four walls of the neighborhood movie. But what to do!

When Dad came home a few moments later he said he guessed he could fix that up in short order. He told Dick to get the poles they had brought home from their last fall hike into the woods. At that time the poles had been used to knock down luscious persimmons on the old abandoned farm and later on they had proved to be just the thing for running and vaulting over driveways. But what was Dad planning to do with them now? Out came the saw and the hammer, nails, and several blocks of wood from the cellar and in an incredibly short time the four poles had been transformed into two stout pairs of stilts.

And then the fun began! Of course, to Dad this was old stuff. He had been quite a performer in his day. But to Dick, stilt-walking was a brand new world to conquer. And what fun the conquest was! But it wasn't easy. It required many attempts before he was able to take even one step, but at last a wild shout of triumph rent the air as he went striding across the back yard for all the world like a youthful giant.

By this time the spectators had begun to gather and each must have a turn at this captivating new sport. Dad soon perceived that two pairs of stilts were not nearly enough for six pairs of legs, so he piled the whole crowd into the car and drove them back to the "run," where each one scouted around for his own poles, and before the afternoon was over every boy in the block had his own pair of stilts and was well on the way to mastering the new art.

No expensive toy could have given the children more pleasure than this very simple device, and all it cost Dad was one afternoon. But he was amply repaid by the fun he had and the keen delight he was able to provide for Dick and his friends. And Mother observed from her vantage point by the kitchen window that another link had been forged in the chain of a beautiful friendship between father and son.

(Mrs.) M. A. T.

While Brother Is Practicing

Illinois

Dear Parents:

We have two boys and the older one who is eight is studying music which means mother has to be with him every day while practicing. This seemed very unnecessary to the five year old and at first we found quite a lot of disturbance. I would tell him, "Just run along and play now until we finish our practicing." Of course, this did not solve the problem so I decided to have something definite for him to do also. A color book and crayons were put in a very conspicuous place in the living room or sometimes in their place a magazine and pair of scissors or a new or very old book to look at. Without a word from anyone he knows these things are his to work at and when we finish the practicing with brother, we all sing to the smaller one's accompaniment. Consequently our practice hours are now very harmonious, as far as little brother is concerned.

However I have now begun to use John Sebastian Bach's rule of bowing our heads and knowing God gives patience and harmony. We have used this rule in many other tasks, especially before beginning our day's work, but since reading "Patience the First Rule" in a recent Monitor I have realized the importance of a silent prayer for patience before each specific task.

With patience as the first rule; cheerfulness and helpfulness as the second; ambition and better use of spare moments will most assuredly come.

(Mrs.) M. V.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column.

In the School Library

Part I

Our visit to a school library is a delightful experience. As we enter the large, airy room, we immediately sense, not shelves and shelves of books, racks filled with magazines, tables and chairs—but children—children everywhere, at the bookshelves, at the tables, at the filing cabinets, and at the librarian's desk. What are they doing? We walk over to a small boy who is thumbing through the cards in the filing cabinet. He is jotting some numbers on a small slip of paper. We ask him what he is doing.

"My committee," he says, "is responsible for the preparation of a talk on minerals. I am the chairman and I'm using these cards to find out what books we have in our library to help us."

Knows How To Use Index

"Where is your committee?" we ask, and we are taken to a large table in the center of the room where five boys and girls are busy at work with books, paper, and pencils. We watch them. Some are scanning the pages, others are taking notes Still others seem to be absorbing the illustrations. Note the care with which they handle these books. Note, also, the techniques these children have in the use of books. John uses that table of contents like an adult. The index seems to be a great help to Lillian. Frank is turning those pages rather fast.

"What are you doing, Frank?" we ask.

"Well, most of this material we cannot use so I'm just skimming over these pages to be sure we don't miss anything important."

Somewhere, in some classroom, these children were taught how to find information, how to evaluate it, and how to use it. Now they are having a chance to use these skills—and what satisfactions they are getting

Reading For Fun

At another table sits an interesting group of boys, poring eagerly over some books. A glance at their books reveals quite an assortment—"Hans Brinker," "The Story of Electricity," "Climbing the Alps," "The Boy Scout Book," "Adventures on a Donkey." This group, we are told, is reading for recreation. They are permitted to browse about the library, choose the books which please their fancies, and read. No teacher direction—and no book reports to be given—they are just reading "for fun."

In one corner of the room the librarian has caught the interest of a small group of girls. We hear her say: "On the back binding of each book you will find a number and some letters. These will correspond to the numbers and letters on the card in the filing cases After you have found the number of the book on the filing card, " Here is a group of girls learning how to find the location of books on the shelves.

From the Superintendent's Report Cleveland (O.) Public Schools.

Out Pops Spring

Hippity-hop, out pops Spring
From the cold hiding place of Winter,
Hippity-hop, out pops Spring
Telling the flowers to awaken
And the birds to sing,
Hippity-hop, out pops Spring

Robin, 7 years old, Campus Elementary School.

Better Than a Fortune

A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.—Richard Whately

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The Home Forum

My Debt to Horace

I WAS perched on a high stool at one end of the gleaming refreshment counter in a large drug store. There was still some of the thick, rich, chocolate mixture in the container in front of me; so I urged it into my empty glass, delighting in the appetizing "glups" it made as it oozed forth. There is nothing quite like a Los Angeles milkshake. Those persons are right (in more ways than one) who say, with gratification, that it almost stands alone.

As I angled for the last foamy globules, I noticed a man hurrying up to the counter. He, too, perched himself on a stool; then he looked inquiringly at the uniformed girl who was standing in front of a pyramid of oranges. Her arms were folded comfortably, and her gaze went beyond him as she placidly contemplated the iridescent horizon of the perfume counter by the entrance.

"Er—apple pie, please." The man looked at her pleadingly.

* * *

THE GIRL SLOWLY detached her eyes from Paris in the Spring, and stared witheringly at the intruder. "*I* make sandwiches," she pronounced rebukingly.

The man took a fugitive glance at his wrist watch, and tried again: "I haven't time to wait for a sandwich, miss. Just a piece of pie and a glass of milk."

The girl looked fondly at a pile of lettuce in front of her, then repeated obdurately: "I make sandwiches." As the man squirmed in his seat, she added helpfully: "Elsie'll be back in a minute. She has the pies."

"But I see some, right over there!" The man pointed at the shelf of succulent wedges which was barely two strides' length away from the girl.

"Yes, sir. Elsie has pies. *I* make sandwiches." The girl folded her arms again.

It was unbelievable. There were no other customers at the moment, and it did not seem unreasonable to expect the girl to come to the aid of the man in this crisis. Nevertheless, she remained inflexible, and the harassed gentleman fled in defeat.

* * *

I PONDERED THIS example of modern specialization; for some time thereafter, the ineident of The Girl Who Made Sandwiches remained prickingly in my thought. It provided a new example for my arguments deploring specialization, supplementing the now familiar ones of the machinist who spends all day screwing on bolt No 36, the glovemaker who never sees beyond a thumb, the shoemaker who lives among eyelets. Confronted with counter-arguments lauding efficiency, I invariably launched forth on a dissertation of the dangers inherent in a too-narrow perspective. From small particulars, I leaped to broad general conclusions; and remained firm in my belief that, although single-track activities may provide the shortest distance between two points, this is scarcely a consummation devoutly to be wished—by one who likes the exhilaration of the roundabouts.

* * *

IT WAS NOT until I encountered Horace that the needed reparations in my logic were accomplished. A week or so after leaving Los Angeles, we drew up our car late one afternoon in front of a hotel in a small Texas town. Before the motor was shut off, a large jovial individual in black trousers and a purple shirt came running down the steps toward us. His eyes gleamed with delight; dimples creased his plump black cheeks.

"Good evenin', good evenin'," he boomed. "They's a garage right hyar next door. Y'all drive right in." He jumped on the running board and took charge of us like a true generalissimo. Then, while we were maneuvering the car into its stall for the night, he disappeared, only to return in a minute or so with a neat black jacket subduing his more colorful haberdashery. He rubbed one of its shining brass buttons proudly. "I'se the pohtah," he announced. "What bags you want I should take?"

Trotting dutifully in his wake, we entered the cavernous hotel. The uncarpeted lobby echoed hollowly to our pounding footsteps; a single feeble light over the desk in one corner caused weird shadows to form in the crepuscular gloom. Suddenly, Horace's resonant tones drummed forth again. "Shall I take these hyar folks to numbah seven, Mistah Lane?" he asked someone who was hidden behind the desk. There was no debate. We signed the register and followed Horace up creaking steps, through a labyrinth of empty corridors—to number seven. Horace bowed us into the room, turned on the lights, and again disappeared, as abruptly, as inexplicably, as he had in the garage.

* * *

THE ROOM was exceptionally large, airy, and spotless. While we were exploring it, there was a knock at the door. It was, of course, Horace. "Brought y'all some more towels. Now, let's see." He looked around the room critically, inspected the bathroom, made sure there were enough blankets, hung up our coats, and at last seemed satisfied that everything was in order. "Suppah's at eight. Very nice suppah. Y'all plannin' to partake?"

We assured him we wouldn't miss it for the world, and he departed, beaming.

Later, in the dining room, we were surprised to see several other guests already gathered. They were the first people, besides Horace and the night clerk, whom we had seen. But we were not surprised when Horace came bounding into the room with a steaming, laden tray. He had on a starched white jacket this time. All through the meal, he kept dashing back and forth between the kitchen and the dining room. We soon grew accustomed to the brisk warning whistle he gave each time he thrust at the swinging door between the two rooms; to his unfailing reappearance at our elbows with more water, more vegetables, more meat, more gravy.

* * *

WHEN WE FINALLY finished "suppah," and made our way back to the lobby, we thought that perhaps for once we were a jump ahead of Horace. But no. He loomed ahead of us in the dim circle of light by the desk, and we could see him once again fondly burnishing the buttons of his black jacket.

"Can I get you anything down the street?' he asked eagerly. "Evenin' paper?" Truly Horace was indefatigable.

"Do you have to work all night, too?" I asked. He seemed to be all set for it.

"No'm." He grinned. "But I just sorta stays around. I likes to be doing things."

"You're a real factotum, Horace. You do almost everything around here, don't you?"

"Yas'm. I'se a specialist."

"Why, I would have said you were just the opposite," I remonstrated.

Horace laughed, and I could see his dimples chasing in and out. "'Deed, it's the truth, ma'am. I *is* a specialist—in the hotel business."

* * *

A NEW VISTA was unrolled beyond my own hitherto narrow perspective.

Thank you, Horace.

M. W. S.

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery and Atkin's Museum, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE OXCART IN UNGLAZED CLAY

A CHINESE potter's record of an ancient mode of conveyance is preserved for us today in this small clay model of an oxcart, dating from the late sixth or early seventh century. The clay was baked to great hardness and left unglazed. Afterward, the artist enlivened his finished product with colored pigments, traces of which still remain. At this period in China's artistic development, clay was a popular material for such small objects because it was easy to manage. The figures were usually cast in clay molds. In this example, the ox was made in a mold and the cart, harness, and other trappings were fastened on afterward. Its remarkably complete preservation should be noted.

The Chinese have always been adept at the portrayal of animals, imbuing them with life and energy. The stocky muscular ox is presented with great understanding, his strength and heaviness emphasized just enough. The two-wheeled cart, with its projecting awnings at either end, has been more realistically studied. Attention has also been given to such decorative details as the ornamental harness and the elaborate axle of the wheel. This identical type of cart, known as the "Pekin cart," is used in China today; an excellent illustration of the survival of ancient tradition.

H. H. A.

The Lost Piazza

IN THIS lost square, only a hundred yards from the Grand Canal, there is more of Venice than in San Marco's itself.

The guidebooks dismiss the church as clumsy; and, true enough, it is rather a shabby, half-finished affair with a low, heavy dome, in no particular style. The campanile that soars to the blue Venetian sky is said to be one of the most beautiful in the city—but scarcely a tourist comes to gape at it, and none enter the church because there are no "old masters" of which all the cultured world has heard.

As Signora Baroni, who keeps the *trattoria* in the corner, said to me: "It's not for sightseeing people, the church. Like the *trattoria*—that's only for ordinary folk to lodge and eat in!" That's the way she jokes about the little restaurant that has been her living for over forty years. She jokes about it, but she wouldn't leave it. For, in a way, Signora Baroni is the Campo San Geremia and I can't imagine the one without the other.

* * *

I WON'T TELL YOU exactly where it is, because I want to keep the secret to myself and make sure of my table on the pavement outside the *trattoria*. If too many customers came, Signora Baroni would not be able to cook the *scampi* herself; and that prawn-like delicacy from the lagoons of Venice has to be prepared by a cook who is not in too great a hurry to measure the herbs exactly and watch the pot for the exact moment to serve.

But I will tell you what it is like, sitting there on a summer evening when the pigeons have gone to roost and the bats flutter crookedly from the campanile.

* * *

AN OLD EMPTY *palazzo* forms one side of the *campo*. It has five floors and fifty windows, each with a stone balcony, and behind its façade of crumbling red stucco some merchant prince once housed his family and servants. Now, most of the rooms are empty and the shutters are locked with cobwebs. Only a few rooms on the ground floor are inhabited, by Pietro Scarpa, the gondolier, with his wife and six children.

There are four carved stone well-heads on the worn stone paving—one in each corner. Only one is used nowadays; and every night, after he has taken the last fare home, Pietro counts his taking on its beaten bronze covering. The hard chinking of the *lire* echoes from the wall of the church and the *palazzo*—and so do his angry shouts when he finds that a five *lire* piece doesn't ring true!

Poor Pietro, by the time he has paid his license and mooring fees and his rent, and bought paint for his gondola, there isn't much left for bread and *pasta* and vegetables for his wife and children.

But for Signora Baroni, there would sometimes be even less—for by now she can tell just by listening to Pietro counting his *lire* what sort of a day he's had. And if it's been a bad one, she fills a large dish with *polenta*, a paste of maize flour garnished with scraps of veal or whatever is left over, and takes it across the dark *campo* to Pietro's wife. And if Pietro sits at the well for a long time, shaking his graying curly hair as if afraid to go home, she takes a basin of *scampi* to cheer him up.

* * *

THE CUSTOMERS OF the *trattoria* are mostly people from the quarter, and of course the lodgers: an odd assortment of commercial travelers and peasants on holiday. If trade is bad, the Signora puts up her shutters early and consoles herself and the whole *campo* with an old gramophone that seems to get shriller with passing time. The voice of some forgotten tenor trembles through the stillness, till Signora Baroni's feelings have been thoroughly expressed. Then, suddenly, with a scratch of needle on record, there is silence. A shutter bangs to, the lights go out in Pietro's lodgings and in the *trattoria*, and there is silence in the *campo*—only the distant cries of some late gondoliers and the lapping of water against the side of the Grand Canal.

Such is the Campo San Geremia and, while Signora Baroni is there, so will it remain. A corner of Venice lost to the new world of tourists, but holding something of the heart of the real Venice.

M. B.

Let Tulips March

LET tulips march,
Forsythia gild the hills,
Dogwood unfold its shelves
Of blossom to the south!

Let redbud drip its purple
On new grass,
A robin voice a note!

Let Time pass!

BE, Spring!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Let God Govern!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE spiritual fact that God governs the universe, is not generally recognized by mankind. The infinite creator of all real being is God, divine Principle, and creation is, therefore, spiritually and eternally perfect. It is also true that God is almighty, the omnipotent One, whose law is absolute and supreme. "Spiritual sense," writes Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 209), "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Thus may men discern the harmony of Spirit and the spiritual universe, and be at peace.

Whence, then, the confusion that seems to confront mankind today? Christian Science, through its revelation of the allness and goodness of God, shows us that the entire testimony of the material senses—the deceptive illusion of mortal mind—is but ineffectual material resistance to the ever-unfolding truth about God, divine Love, and man in His image!

To God, infinite Mind, and His spiritual creation—in which is included the real selfhood of each one—there never has been and never will be any evil or error. Theological doctrines which admit that God is almighty, and then assert that humanity's ills and errors are known to Him and allowed to exist as actualities, are inconsistent, baseless, and harmful to mankind. No mortal belief can resist divine law. It is only in the mortal dream that fear, ignorance, and sin seem to oppose the law of God. Divine Principle exists forever, and sustains man completely, regardless of the dreams of mortal sense. Only through spiritual sense can thought awaken from the restless slumber of materiality to the consciousness of real being.

Christian Science reveals the truth of being. It arouses thought spiritually to cognize and accept divine ideas. These divine ideas are emanations of infinite Mind, and are manifested in wisdom, loving-kindness, holiness, spirituality, and dominion "over all the earth." Through spiritual sense, or "the conscious, constant capacity to understand God," we learn to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Into this holy habitation the errors of mortality cannot enter, for they are baseless dreams, without a real cause.

Mortals, unenlightened by divine Science, labor under the burdensome dreams of materiality, even while infinite Love is pouring forth the undiminished and never-failing blessings of peace, harmony, and safety. When, through Christian Science, thought is awakened, even in a small degree, to the reality and substantiality of spiritual being, heaven is brought to earth, and the false evidence of the material senses loses its power to alarm or disturb.

What is today's world-wide confusion and disturbance but the human mind's resistance to the infinite blessings of Spirit, or divine Love? God is good: God is All, the only Mind. Life, substance, Materialism, lost in its own maze of false theories and beliefs, sees no way out. The Christianity which Jesus taught is the only solution; and he stressed the law (Mark 12:31), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." How can men ever establish world peace except through the recognition and demonstration of the Christ, Truth, whose coming was heralded by the angelic song (Luke 2:14), "On earth peace, good will toward men"?

Mankind seems slow in acknowledging the Christ, Truth, as the Saviour of the world. And yet, how inevitable is Truth! He who establishes his thinking and living on the basic law—love for God and man—is already helping to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth. He is indeed under the protection and guidance of divine law. God is bestowing upon him divine wisdom, and is leading and sustaining him in ways unrecognizable by the material senses.

Students of Christian Science are increasingly grateful for the truth that God governs all real being. Christianly scientific thinkers who understand this spiritual fact, despite the opposing testimony of the Adam-dream, turn on the floodlight of spiritual intelligence, which is never without healing effect. Nothing can resist or nullify Truth. Spiritual law has no opposite, even as mathematical law has no opposite.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy points the way to the scientific destruction of error through the affirmation of spiritual truth. On page 224 she writes, "The world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore;" and on page 559, "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." Abiding in the truth we learn how to let God govern our thoughts and lives and thereby gain lasting peace.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Arriving at Donegal In the Morning

THESE are illusion's mists that hang above
Green-sheeted Ireland dreaming by the sea.
It is the haze of phantasy that hangs
Its sunny veils between the land and me.
For fancy spun a web of silken song,
Of fairy story, spells, and legends bright,
And swathed the hills with cloudy scarves, and long
Wind-drifting draperies. They catch the light
And make half-hidden beauty sleeping there
In undulating outline, doubly fair.

And these white frills of waves, that rise and fall,
Might edge the petticoats of sprites that play
In bubbling laughter, amid breaking spray,
About the deep dark caves of Donegal.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

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Lasst Gott regieren!

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE geistige Tatsache, daß Gott das Weltall regiert, wird von der Menschheit nicht allgemein erkannt. Der unendliche Schöpfer alles wirklichen Seins ist Gott, das göttliche Prinzipp, und die Schöpfung ist daher geistig und ewig vollkommen. Es ist auch wahr, daß Gott allmächtig ist—der Allmächtige, dessen Gesetz unumschränkt und allerhaben ist. „Der geistige Sinn", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 209), „ist eine bewußte, beständige Fähigkeit, Gott zu verstehen". Somit können die Menschen die Harmonie des Geistes und des geistigen Weltalls wahrnehmen und in Frieden leben.

Woher kommt dann die Verwirrung, die heute unter den Menschen zu herrschen scheint? Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns durch ihre Enthüllung der Allheit und der Güte Gottes, daß das ganze Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne—die täuschende Trugvorstellung des sterblichen Gemüts—nur eine erfolglose materielle Widersetzung gegen die sich immer entfaltende Wahrheit über Gott, die göttliche Liebe, und den Menschen in Seinem Bilde ist!

Für Gott, das unendliche Gemüt, und Seine geistige Schöpfung—in der jedermanns wirkliches Selbst eingeschlossen ist—hat es nie Böses oder Irrtum gegeben und wird es nie geben. Theologische Lehren, die zugeben, daß Gott allmächtig ist, und dann behaupten, daß Er der Menschheit Leiden und Irrtümer kenne und als Tatsächlichkeiten bestehen lasse, sind sinnwidrig, grundlos und schaden der Menschheit. Keine sterbliche Annahme kann sich dem göttlichen Gesetz widersetzen. Nur in dem sterblichen Traum scheinen sich Furcht, Unwissenheit und Sünde dem Gesetz Gottes zu widersetzen. Das göttliche Prinzip besteht immerdar und erhält den Menschen vollständig, ungeachtet der Träume des sterblichen Sinnes. Nur durch den geistigen Sinn kann das Denken aus dem ruhelosen Schlummer der Materialität zum Bewußtsein des wirklichen Seins erwachen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart die Wahrheit des Seins. Sie rüttelt das Denken geistig zur Erkenntnis und Annahme göttlicher Ideen auf. Diese göttlichen Ideen gehen aus dem unendlichen Gemüt hervor und werden in Weisheit, Freundlichkeit, Heiligkeit, Geistigkeit und Herrschaft „über die ganze Erde" kund. Durch den geistigen Sinn oder die „bewußte, beständige Fähigkeit, Gott zu verstehen", lernen wir „unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen bleiben". In diese heilige Wohnung können die Irrtümer der Sterblichkeit nicht gelangen; denn sie sind grundlose Träume, die keine wirkliche Ursache haben.

Solange die Sterblichen der Erleuchtung durch die göttliche Wissenschaft ermangeln, seufzen sie unter den lästigen Träumen der Materialität, selbst während die unendliche Liebe die unverminderten und nie ausbleibenden Segnungen Frieden, Harmonie und Sicherheit ausgießt. Wenn das Denken durch die Christliche Wissenschaft auch nur in geringem Grade zu der Wirklichkeit und Wesenheit des geistigen Seins erweckt ist, haben wir den Himmel auf Erden, und der falsche Augenschein der materiellen Sinne verliert seine Macht. Furcht zu erregen oder zu beunruhigen.

Was ist die heute in der ganzen Welt herrschende Verwirrung und Störung anders als der Widerstand des menschlichen Gemüts gegen die unendlichen Segnungen des Geistes oder der göttlichen Liebe? Gott ist gut; Gott ist das All, das einzige Gemüt, das einzige Leben, die einzige Substanz. Die Materialität, in ihrem eigenen Gewirr falscher Theorien und Annahmen verirrt, sieht keinen Ausweg. Das Christentum, das Jesus lehrte, ist die einzige Lösung; und er legte Nachdruck auf das Gesetz (Mark. 12, 31): „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst". Wie können die Menschen je den Weltfrieden anders aufrichten als durch Anerkennung und Beweis der Wahrheit, des Christus, dessen Kommen durch den Gesang der Engel verkündigt wurde (Luk. 2, 14): „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen"?

Die Menschheit scheint den Christus, die Wahrheit, nur langsam als den Erlöser der Welt anzuerkennen. Dennoch ist die Wahrheit unvermeidlich! Wer sein Denken und Leben auf das Grundgesetz—Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen—gründet, hilft schon das Himmelreich auf Erden aufrichten. Er steht in der Tat unter dem Schutz und der Führung des göttlichen Gesetzes. Gott verleiht ihm göttliche Weisheit und führt und erhält ihn in einer Weise, die die materiellen Sinne nicht erkennen.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind immer mehr dankbar für die Wahrheit, daß Gott alles wirkliche Sein regiert. Christlich-wissenschaftliche Denker, die trotz des gegenteiligen Zeugnisses des Adamtraums diese geistige Tatsache verstehen, lassen das helle Licht geistiger Intelligenz scheinen, das nie ohne heilende Wirkung ist. Nichts kann sich der Wahrheit widersetzen oder sie aufheben. Das geistige Gesetz hat kein Gegenteil, gerade wie das Zahlengesetz kein Gegenteil hat.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zeigt Mrs. Eddy, wie der Irrtum durch Bejahung der geistigen Wahrheit wissenschaftlich vernichtet wird. Auf Seite 224 schreibt sie: „Die Welt fühlt die heilsame Wirkung der Wahrheit in allen Poren". Und auf Seite 559: „Ein stilles, sanftes Sausen' des wissenschaftlichen Gedankens erstreckt sich über Land und Meer bis zu den fernsten Grenzen des Erdballs". In der Wahrheit bleibend, lernen wir verstehen, wie wir Gott unser Denken und Leben regieren lassen und dadurch dauernden Frieden erlangen können.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Looking Down Upon the Grand Canyon

"BUT you are impatient for a view of the great Canyon, aren't you?" the rambler's companion asked. "All right! Let's go to two places in the serried North Rim where you can look into empty space—the space of which Captain John Hance, Roosevelt's guide, told his story. You have heard it?

"'Once I woke up in the morning to find the Canyon full of snow. I got my skiis and tried to cross, but when I was out some distance, I found that the snow was only mist.

"'What did you do?' one of his listeners asked.

"'O, I just waited until the sun came out. The mist dropped us down on the Kaibab Plateau, and we were all right.'"

The boundary between the Kaibab Forest and the Grand Canyon National Park is now some distance from the North Rim. The rambler should have this in mind as he approaches the Canyon.

The best place to see the Canyon from the North Rim is at Cape Final and Cape Royal, at the extreme end of the Walhalla Plateau or Greenland, as it is called sometimes. Yet it is not necessary to go to the capes to look down into the great gorge; all along the road which leads from end to end of the narrow plateau are superb visions of the depths, the formations that rise from the bottom, to the San Francisco Peaks far to the south. . . .

"Ordinarily I would not think of beautiful as a term to be applied to the Grand Canyon," said a companion who looked down from the hotel observatory. "Stupendous, yes; majestic, surely; awe-inspiring, always. But I was unwilling to say, 'How beautiful!' until I stood here at the full of the moon and looked off at this limited but so intimate vision."—JOHN T. FARIS, in "Roaming the Rockies." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1939

Romance of the Sea Clings to Pilot's Job

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was sailing time aboard a big liner at the East Boston docks. A long, deep-toned whistle boomed out the last warning before lines were cast off.

Last minute visitors hurried their farewells to passengers and hastened over the gangplank. From the harbor side came two puffing tugs, nosing alongside the tall steel sides of the liner.

High above the waterline, where the sanctum sanctorum of all ships—the bridge—is located, gathered a half dozen men. One was the ship's skipper. "Put the engines at standby" he ordered in low tones, addressing an officer standing at the engine room telegraph.

Forward and aft lines were swung off pier bollards, the loops dropping into the harbor waters with a splash while being hauled up to the ship's deck. The gangplank slid back into the darkened depths of the pier shed. An officer at the bridge telephones spoke into the instruments, and the four remaining lines were cast off.

The Pilot Takes the Ship

The skipper turned to an unassuming figure in civilian clothing. "All right, Pilot, let her go."

And then the quiet but important figure took charge. "Give her full speed astern," were his first words. The man at the engine room telegraph swung the brass handle downward to the full speed mark. As it came back a bell tingled to indicate that the engineer, far below decks, had received the message. The great steel structure quivered as powerful screws under the stern responded to steam in the turbines.

Slowly the big vessel moved astern, gaining momentum with each passing minute. The tugs snorted and puffed, as black smoke and fire came out of stack tops, and green water under their sterns was churned white. The skipper grasped the whistle lever and again the deep blast echoed over the harbor and waterfront, this time sounding for a full 60 seconds. The big vessel swung gracefully in a half circle, slowed to a stop, and moved forward, straightening out for her long journey across the Atlantic.

Ship Is on Its Own

A short blast of the whistle and the tugs backed away.

"Port a bit," ordered the pilot. The quartermaster, at the "iron mike" or modern power steering gear, responded, "Port a bit, sir," and the bulky liner swung back slightly to keep well in the channel.

"Steady as you go," came the pilot's order. "Steady as you go, sir," replied the quartermaster. And the big ship moved down stream, faster and faster, while the tall tower of the Custom House and terraced buildings on the horizon of Boston became more of a panorama in the rapidly dimming distance.

"Port gently," "Steady" and "Starboard gently" orders were given and carried out till Graves Light was astern. The engines slowed. From off toward Nahant came a schooner-rigged craft with the big numeral "2" on its staysail. From the mainmast fluttered the white and blue pilot's flag.

A small yawl was dragging astern. Into this tumbled a pair of hardy oarsmen and the small boat was rowed into the lee of the big liner. A hearty handshake and the skipper took over command, while the pilot made his way down to the main deck, clambered over the railing and down the side of the craft on a rope ladder, swaying and tilting under the action of wind and his own movements.

Dropping the Pilot

Lower and lower he went, till the groundswell seemed to be lapping at his feet. Watching for the right moment, he suddenly stepped into the small yawl, while the oarsmen shoved against the wall of steel, and dipped their oars for the row to the pilot boat. The liner faded into the distance.

The pilot had finished his job, waiting his turn to take an incoming ship into port, on board the Northern Light, one of the two stout craft that jog back and forth just outside Boston Harbor in storm and calm, daylight and darkness to put a "pathfinder of the sea" aboard incoming vessels and take one off those leaving port.

For pilotage into Boston harbor, with few exceptions, is compulsory. Charges are based on the number of feet of draft of each vessel. Those of more than 2,000 tons are assessed $5 for each foot of draft.

Many years ago there were half a dozen pilot boats hovering around the entrances to Boston harbor. Each worked independently, competing with the others for every job. The result was a scramble to reach an incoming vessel first. Tradition indicates that early pilots often sailed 300 to 400 miles toward Europe in search of a ship to pilot into Boston harbor.

Now the State Has Charge

Today, all that is changed. The Commonwealth now appoints pilot commissioners, on recomendation of the Boston Marine Society, whose duty it is to examine applicants for positions as pilots, grant licenses to those who satisfactorily pass the tests, and act as executives for the 24 pilots in the Boston Pilot's Association. Instead of half a dozen pilot boats there are two—the Northern Light and the Pilot—one being in use while the other is in reserve.

No longer is there rivalry for any job—not even to get the larger ships which pay a higher rate for pilotage—for the pilots pool their earnings and share equally in proportion to the number of days they work. The quarters of the pilots are on the fourth floor of a building on Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, where windows overlook the harbor and where Clarence E. Doane takes charge as the pilots' agent. The commissioners—Frank H. Peterson and Orville S. Pingham—are quartered at 88 Broad Street where the Boston Marine Society is located.

Both the Northern Light and the Pilot are now equipped with radiotelephones, permitting almost instant contact with quarters ashore or with the homes of the men who may be riding out a gale or idling along in dense fog.

'Pathfinders of the Sea'

Nesmith; Courtesy of Boston Pilots; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

Guides to Boston Harbor

1—The pilot goes aboard. 2—Capt. Burton H. Eddy, one of the Boston pilots. 3—Some present and future Boston pilots. This group of pilots and apprentices formed the winning crew of the pilot boat Northern Light in the lifeboat race on Maritime Day. 4—The Northern Light, one of the two pilot boats that cruise off Boston Light to put pilots aboard incoming ships and take them off outbound vessels.

Realtors Value Program Of Renovating Property

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1—New England real estate leaders, meeting here in the final sessions of a two-day convention, were told that the greatest opportunities for private enterprise in the housing fields of the future rest in the renovation, rehabilitation, and modernization of neighborhoods, manufacturing plants, and so-called obsolete dwellings, many of which are idle liabilities dragging down the property valuations of entire communities.

Leading the attack upon rundown, unprofitable properties, Aubrey Maddock, former President of the Connecticut Real Estate Exchange, challenged the more than 1,000 delegates to the conference with the query: "Why tear down old buildings to erect new ones when there is still a substantial span of useful activity left in the present structures if put into proper condition at costs far less than the necessary investment in new buildings?"

Good Field for Revenue

This question instead of being answered was intensified by other speakers who saw in the modernization of old buildings a little-tapped field for revenues that has been virtually ignored during the last few years of emphasis on new construction. At the same time, Mr. Maddock believed that modernization would help to fill the nation's growing demands for low-cost housing.

"All over the country," he said, "there are structually sound buildings obsolete in interior decorations, plumbing, and electrical equipment. The shells, foundations, walls, joists, studs, rafters are good for many more years. Hundreds of these properties, owned by banks and insurance companies, are on the ragged edge, the original investment imperiled, yet their value could be restored by sensible improvements."

Mr. Maddock described the rehabilitation of Colt Village, Hartford, Conn., built by Col. Samuel Colt, the firearms inventor and manufacturer, 75 years ago, which had become almost a slum area when it was inundated by the 1936 flood, and which has been completely rehabilitated by private capital.

Quick Rentals Found

"At a cost of about $1,100 per family unit for the eight-family buildings," he said, "these obsolete, uninhabitable buildings, wracked and wrecked by flood, were transformed into housing of such attractiveness that 40 of the three-room units were rented in four days, a whole month before any family could move in, at approximately $6.60 per room per month.

"My information is that the cost of direct Federal building of housing for low-income families under the USHA is close to $5,000 per family unit, exclusive of administration cost.

"Colt Village is now paying its own way in the community. Municipal taxes will average $300 per year per building. Federal housing would be tax exempt, would pay about 3 per cent of gross rent in lieu of taxes. In other words, a USHA housing project would pay the municipality $57.60 per year for a building having an income identical with one of our Colt Village buildings on which private enterprise pays $300."

John C. Downs, President of the Institute of Real Estate Management in Chicago, declared that present economic trends are so different from those of pre-depression days that persons who look for a revival of the old trends will be greatly disappointed. This country, he said, is seeing the beginnings of a change in traditional economics, a trend that is leading toward inflation.

Trends were also increasing, he said, toward smaller families, smaller and less expensive housing, and home communities farther and farther away from the heart of the great cities.

Referendum Plan On Race Betting Shelved in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1—Rhode Islanders will not have an opportunity this year to vote on the continuance of legalized horse race betting.

Two acts providing for referenda on the question were allowed to become inactive as the General Assembly reached its 50th day—the day on which all bills must be reported out with recommendation of passage or are automatically barred from further consideration.

The Legislature, however, kept active a measure which provides that the State take all the "breakage" and unclaimed winnings at the Narragansett Racing Association track.

This money was listed as anticipated revenue by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt in his budget estimate for the next fiscal year, and the measure seems certain of passage.

More than 200 acts were discarded as the committees cleared the desks for the final 10 days. Practically all of the Democratic sponsored bills were lost. These included several constitutional amendments, amendments to the Civil Service Law and others relative to election probes.

Harvard Retires Two

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Retirement of Fred Norris Robinson, Gurney professor of English literature, and Louis Allard, professor of French, effective Sept. 1, has been announced by Harvard University. Each will become Professor Emeritus. Professor Robinson has been a faculty member since 1894.

Connecticut Acts Slowly to Ratify The Bill of Rights

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1 (AP)—A legislative hearing yesterday on a proposal that the State ratify the Bill of Rights indicated that the issue was not the burning question it was in the early days of the republic.

When the Federal Relations Committee of the General Assembly called for discussion of the ratifying resolution neither friend nor foe was on hand, although the Republican controlled House had declined to permit consideration of the Democratic sponsored measure until it had been subjected to a public hearing. The Democrats had asked immediate action under a suspension of the rules, arguing that Connecticut remained the sole State which had failed to ratify the historic document.

Republicans said the proposal should take regular legislative course, contending that the State had withheld ratification for 150 years and that "few more days won't make much difference."

Newsboy Bill Signed

Massachusetts newsboys rejoiced today, when informed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had signed a bill making it illegal for any school committee or other municipal body in the State to tax a boy more than 25 cents for a badge to sell or deliver newspapers. The fee in Cambridge has been $1. The measure was sponsored by Edward E. Keevin of Lynn, known throughout the State as the "newsboys friends."

Truck Strike Continues; Boston Conference Called

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1 (AP)—Only foodstuffs, fuel, and hospital supplies were being trucked without delay in Southern New England this morning as the truck drivers' strike entered its 14th day with negotiations for settlement virtually deadlocked. Truck traffic in three States—except for Greater Boston—remained very nearly at a standstill.

Three days of conferences in Providence between representatives of the 10,000 drivers and 1,200 owners ended abruptly last night with no plans for any further meetings.

The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, however, proceeded with plans for a Boston meeting on Monday at which new attempts will be made to settle the Massachusetts end of the strike. The Board had scheduled a session yesterday but this was called off when early reports from the Providence meeting were optimistic as to its outcome.

Harvey Saul, Rhode Island Labor Commissioner, said in a statement issued last night: "Despite the many proposals and counter-proposals advanced, it is apparent that an amicable understanding providing for an agreement cannot be reached."

He said Federal labor conciliators and State Labor Commissioners from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut would reconvene the conference at any time on request of either side. Mr. Saul added that one of the principal complications in the dispute was the fact that drivers worked under widely varying wage scales in different sections.

The owners' committee—John F. Curran of Milford, Mass., Percy F. Arnold of Providence and Joseph Adelizzi of New Haven, Conn.—said it had "the impression that negotiations were definitely broken off."

"Notwithstanding the many proposals that the Employers Committee suggested, the union could find none that was acceptable for the reason, in the opinion of the employers, that the Union was striving to exact more from the industry than it was able to afford at the time," the Committee statement said.

Chester G. Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Union Committee, immediately countered with a charge that the owners' statement was "just another example of bad faith."

"It was the understanding," he said, "that the only statement which would be issued would be released by the Government representatives."

New Zealand Stone Relics Secured by Museum Official

Week-End Sailings

Implements used by early natives of New Zealand in pounding fern roots into flour for food, and crude stones shaped to permit rope to grip them for use as anchors, have been secured for the museum at Christ's College, Cambridge, England, by C. Blake Humphreys, keeper of the Pacific collection of the museum.

Mr. Humphreys is a Brookline man, and makes two round trips in the course of a year. He has just returned from New Zealand, via California, with the heavy stone specimens, and is sailing tonight on the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, which is due to leave East Boston at 10 p. m., one of five deep-water passenger liners in the marine parade of 30 vessels visiting Boston this week end.

The "pounder" stone which natives used against a flat stone, weighs about 20 pounds, is larger than an apple, and is well shaped for its purpose, from volcanic rock formation. The "sinker" is a large stone used in fishing with nets.

First of the week-end deep-water passenger liners to make port was the Lady Somers, white cruise ship of the Canadian National Steamships, on its last call at Boston this season. The vessel came in from Halifax today, picked up more than 50 passengers and sailed for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica. The passengers making the round trip on this trip benefit by a 22-day voyage instead of the usual 19 days, by returning northbound directly to Montreal. Round trip fares are reduced with this sailing, offering special advantages to those who were unable to secure steamship accommodations earlier in the season.

Tonight the Scythia is due to sail with 227 passengers for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

Tomorrow the Italian Line motorship Vulcania is due to call at Commonwealth Pier to embark passengers for Mediterranean ports. Also due tomorrow is the President Hayes of the American President Lines, to load cago for another trip around the world, leaving New York April 7 on its fiftieth globe girdling voyage, carrying freight only.

The American Traveler, of the United States Lines, is expected over the week end from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast.

Another item of week-end activity is the spring shift of the New York boats from the Saint John and Acadia to the steamers Boston and New York. The New York sails Monday night from Boston, opening the summer schedule to New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, under command of Capt. Ralph R. McDonough. The Saint John and Acadia will haul off for reconditioning in anticipation of special Easter cruises.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light rain tonight, lowest temperature in the lower 40's; Sunday rain and colder; moderate southeast to south winds, shifting to westerly Sunday.

Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday, turning to snow flurries in north portion Sunday. Slightly warmer in the extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Light rain tonight turning to snow flurries and somewhat colder Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday, slightly colder in the interior Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest to south winds shifting to northwest over south portion Sunday. Occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	38	Minneapolis	23	
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	38	38	New York	40	36
Denver	38	34	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	48	46	Philadelphia	42	40
Kansas City	44	44	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	68	64	Washington	46	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 1
B—Minimum, March 31

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:58 p. m.; height 10.3 feet
Sunday, 9:24 a. m.; height 10.7 feet
Sunday, 9:52 p. m.; height 10.8 feet
Monday, 10:20 a. m.; height 10.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:38 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 6:39 Sunday

Candy and Whiteman Overtax Boston Hall

It looked as if Boston had a distinctly "sweet tooth" last night when with 10,000 persons squeezed into Mechanics Building where the Candy Show was in progress, and an estimated 15,000 more milled outside the building, unable to gain admittance. But there was another factor in the situation—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra were performing inside.

The crowd outside was so large that all motor traffic on Huntington Avenue had to be detoured through Garrison, St. Botolph, and Boylston Streets. Five police sergeants and 40 extra men were sent to the scene.

Maine: No Sunday Movies

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 1 (AP)—The State Senate yesterday rejected a proposal to legalize Sunday motion pictures in Maine. The House had voted favorably.

Testing Atlantic Air Eddies

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico an intensive program of weather research is planned by the combined forces of Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Coast Guard, covering the North Atlantic.

It has special significance, Prof. Carl G. A. Rossby, head of the Technology meteorological laboratory asserted, because of plans for inauguration this summer of regular trans-Atlantic air service between North America and England. To aid in the studies, the Friez Instrument Company of Baltimore has donated 95 instruments to M. I. T. for use in studying conditions at Bermuda. Professor Rossby said the American phase of the project grew out of suggestions made by Commander Edward H. Smith, Coast Guard meteorologist and oceanographer.

First objective is the study of gigantic "cells" or eddies of dry, moist air which hover over the Atlantic at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, allegedly responsible for much of the weather over the eastern part of the North American Continent. According to Prof. Charles Brooks of Blue Hill Observatory, they may have much greater influence than is now apparent on conditions between America and Europe.

Tribute Paid to Career of Rugg

Eight justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were on the bench this morning at the first session of the high court to be held in the new Suffolk County Court House. The occasion for the session was the paying of tribute to the late Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, who served in that capacity from 1911 to 1938.

The judges present were Chief Justice Fred T. Field, Charles H. Donahue, Henry T. Lummus, Stanley E. Qua, Arthur W. Dolan, James J. Ronan, and Louis S. Cox. The eighth Justice present was John C. Crosby, who retired two years ago.

Chief Justice Field spoke in praise of the former Chief Justice, as did Attorney General Paul A. Dever and representatives of the Massachusetts Bar Association, the City of Boston Bar Association, and the Worcester County Bar Association.

Wood Indorses Compulsory Service

Every American youth should be compelled to "give six months to a year of his life to the State, either in labor service or military service" Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and adviser on business relations to Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, asserted at the Young Young Men's Supper Club meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night.

"There is one feature of totalitarian states," General Wood declared, "which I think we could well take over here and profit by it. That is making our youths serve their country for a period of six months or a year in compulsory military service or labor, or both."

"Germany is the most powerful nation in Europe today," the General stated, "not in wealth, to be sure, but in the spirit of its people and of its youth."

Harlow Dropped From State Pay Roll

Leo M. Harlow, prominent in Democratic circles and appointed Chief Counsel in the Closed Banks Division of the State Banking Department by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, along with three others in that Department and six from the Unemployment Compensation Commission, was released from the State service yesterday in the Governor's drive to curtail expenses.

William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banks, declared the services of Mr. Harlow, who received an annual salary of $4,400, no longer were required. The same reasons were given for the dismissals of Edmund J. Dolan, a liquidating attorney at $3,120 annually, Joseph Weniner, investigator at $2,080, and Miss Dorothy Keenan, stenographer.

In the U. C. C., four statistical clerks at $1,320 annually and two junior clerks at $900 were released.

Fuel Truck Strike Averted

A strike scheduled for today of Metropolitan Boston's fuel truck drivers was averted last night when, at the suggestion of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, members of Local 68 of the Chauffeurs and Teamsters Union voted in favor of an eight-day truce.

Negotiations for a new agreement between drivers and companies to take the place of the one that had expired at midnight, have been going on for several weeks. The Board hopes a settlement will be reached before the end of next week.

Graduates Cost Williams $6,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Though it costs Williams College $6,000 to graduate a man with a Bachelor of Arts degree, the College receives only $1,800 in tuition and fees during his four years in college, according to a booklet recently issued by the Williams College Alumni.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
Character sketches by Ruth Draper. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Last day.

Wilbur—
"The Importance of Being Earnest," starring Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. 1:50, 5:30, 8:15. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," featuring E. E. Clive and Reginald Denny. 3:25, 6:40, 9:35.

Exeter—
Michael Whalen and Mary Hart in "Mysterious Miss X." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Little Women," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Joan Bennett, and Paul Lukas. 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. Tomorrow: Sidney Toler and Phyllis Brooks in "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Grand Illusion," starring Jean Gabin and Dita Parlo. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:42 a. m., 2:42, 5:42, 8:42.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage." 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:50. Also "Ravel's Bolero," 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sylvia Sydney in ". . . One Third of a Nation. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Devine. Fenway: 2:35, 5:38, 8:35. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

State and Orpheum—
"Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The Great Train Robbery," Robert Benchley in "Hot to Sub-let," "Russian Art Treasures," "Music Through the Years."

E. K. O. Boston—
William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight," 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: Lorraine and Rognan, Tommy Trent and the Oxford Boys. 1:25, 5:15, 9:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." Also March of Time's "Background for War." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney, Maureen O'Sullivan and Dannie O'Keefe. Also "Naughty Marietta," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Shirley Ross. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

University—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 1:50, 6, 10. Also "Letter of Introduction," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:55, 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Metropolitan—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Normandie—
Lew Ayres in "Young Dr. Kildare." Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood, Paul Lukas, and Michael Redgrave.

Repertory—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," to be shown through Saturday. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Little Pal."

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
"The Inheritors," by Susan Glaspell. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Nor All Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players, together with the Contemporary Dance Group. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of music for the viola da gamba and virginals by Martha Whittemore, Blanche Winogron, assisted by David H. Kimball, flute. 2:30. Tapestry Gallery (Open to the public.)

Boston Public Library—
Song recital by Reynold J. Robillard, tenor. 8.

Boston Art Club—
Concert by Mme. Gertrude Burke Costello, soprano. Mme. Gertrude Davis, accompanist. 4.

Benefit to Youth Measured As CCC Ends Another Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Mass., April 1—Next week the Civilian Conservation Corps celebrates its sixth anniversary. Programs at camps call for "open house," activities and appropriate exercises, but officers and enrollees know forestry work must be continued at an even faster pace if they are to minimize as much as possible the dangers during the fire-hazard season, in hurricane areas.

Today, for example, finds camp 1,199 here in Douglas Forest cleaning up close to home, having accomplished valuable service with ax and saw in all danger areas along roads for miles around. Yesterday, while one crew of about 30 youths spent the morning in classroom instruction on fire fighting, and in the afternoon, despite windy conditions, learned in meadow grass how to run along with a fire and gradually snuff it out on either side until the head is destroyed, some 50 others drew their last pay envelope with the C's, answered their last call to chow, and in Army taxis (trucks), caught the train for Hometown. Most of the discharges went to Corps veterans with two years or more service.

Lieut. Ralph E. Thayer, Army Reserve officer in command of camp 1,199, has made plans providing for entertainments, dinners, sports, and appropriate exercises throughout the coming week during recreation hours. Visitors will be provided with enrollee guides to escort them around, explain camp administration, benefits of orderly living, cleanliness, discipline, self-reliance, and the personal as well as social value of training underprivileged youth for citizenship.

For everyday activities the uniform is dungarees. After 4 p. m an enrollee's time is his own, but practically all spend it taking part in the camp educational program. For those who need it, there is instruction in the three R's, history, English, natural science and forestry. Each Wednesday, 66 chosen men "taxi" to a Worcester evening trade school for practical work in electric welding, automotive mechanics, carpentry, printing, and machine-lathe work. Music is encouraged among youths who desire orchestral practice. Typewriting and photography attract several. In fact, almost any special interest a youth may have is encouraged. Last fall, 10 candidates from the C's entered New England colleges on scholarships.

According to John D. Peters, Educational Adviser for the "Ninety-niners," several boys are discharged each month to go back home and take jobs, usually along lines they have studied in camp. All 50 who were just discharged had special instruction during the past month on how to go about getting a job.

If they ever did believe the world owed them a living, they know better now. Listen to excerpts from the lead editorial of the camp paper edited by Enrollee Frank E. Ballou: "Fifty members of this company will soon be confronted with the problem of finding a job . . . While it is true that jobs are scarce, employment agencies crowded, and general business practically at a standstill as the result of unsettled business conditions here and abroad, the fact remains there are jobs to be had for those who are not afraid to work." Then follows specific advice on contacting friends back home, registering with an employment agency, learning how to ask for a job, and planning an active campaign.

Quite aside from the roads they build, picnic areas cleaned, and tasks of forestry conservation accomplished, benefits to the enrollees themselves are not to be overlooked. They are not only better citizens after having been through the C's, but they are much more employable, having learned how to do at least one job well.

In the CCC, the day begins at 6 a.m. Allowing two hours for dressing, shaving, breakfast and policing around the barracks, trucks leave for work areas promptly at 8 o'clock. At 4 p. m. the eight-hour day ends. From that hour until supper and from supper until 10 p.m. youths are to be found all over the camp area, attending classes, reading in the library, or engaged in recreational pursuits of their own choice.

Curbing Fire Menace in Hurricane Area

CCC Members in Front Rank of Safety Drive

The ring of the ax and twang of crosscut saw locates work gangs of the CCC throughout New England as enrollees make progress toward minimizing fire hazards in hurricane blow-down areas along roadsides. Inset: Boarding Army "taxis" preparatory to saying goodby to the C's. These boys have served two years or more and according to rules must now take their place in civilian life.

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Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 2

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (15.13mc and 21.46mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (11.73mc and 6.04mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 3

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 3

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc) Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Model Village In Andover Offered American College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1—Shawsheen Village in Andover, formerly a model industrial community of the American Woolen Company, has been offered to the American International College as a new home. The proposal, which would not involve large expense, is being given consideration by the Board of Trustees.

American International College has had a remarkable growth during years of depression, as its opportunity for advanced education has been utilized by an increasing number of students. Its present enrollment is 600.

However, most of its student body comes from Springfield and vicinity and live at home. Its present campus and facilities comprise seven buildings within one city block.

The offer to occupy Shawsheen Village includes the use of a large administration building, cafeteria, auditorium building, a large athletic field, 12 apartment buildings that would serve admirably as dormitories, and 50 houses for faculty residences.

Confronted with a compelling need for expansion, the proposal is receiving serious consideration, it is reported. American International College has been located in Springfield 51 years, but was founded originally in Lowell in 1885, only a short distance from Andover.

Manchester Aide Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Col James B. Kemper, retired Chief of Staff of the 97th Reserve Officers Corps, has been named Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to replace William Zellar, who resigned several months ago.

Resigns

McKeen

Dr. Katherine M. Denworth

Whose resignation as President of Bradford Junior College has been announced.

Bradford College Honors President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Mass., April 1—Officials of Bradford Junior College today paid tribute to Dr. Katharine M. Denworth, President of the College, and the only woman ever elected President of the American Association of Junior Colleges. She has resigned her Braford post, effective Sept. 1.

During Dr. Denworth's administration, the College has grown from an enrollment of 94 to 251 resident students, with as many more applicants turned away; the faculty has been increased from 2 to 10, and construction of two new buildings has been started.

In spite of these material advances, and a reduction in tuition from $1,200 to $1,000, Bradford's previous indebtedness has been entirely discharged, and funds are in hand to pay for the new buildings and equipment, officials pointed out.

Dr. Denworth was educated at Swarthmore College and Columbia University. Before coming to Bradford, she served as principal of the Friends High School at Moorestown, N. J., and as Headmistress of the Stevens School in Philadelphia.

Five-Day Week Rejected

The House Committee on Public Service has rejected a Bill giving a five-day week to all State, City and County employees in Massachusetts.

N. H. Decreases Dummy Sessions Of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 1—Sessions held by the New Hampshire House and Senate each Friday and Monday with only the presiding officer and curious people present, have been discontinued.

It had been customary for the House and Senate to adjourn each Thursday until Friday. As no regular work is done on Friday, presiding officers simply would call the sessions to order and adjourn them to Monday. As no active legislative work is done on Mondays, similar action was taken, adjourning the session until Tuesday, when the Legislative week really started.

This action was based on the fact the Legislature only works Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and that regulations require that the Senate and House can adjourn "no longer than two days at a time."

Under a resolution just adopted, the House and Senate will adjourn from Thursday to Saturday and from Saturday to Tuesday. This arrangement means a saving of about $45 a week to the State but curtails a source of considerable amusement.

Stations WIXAL, WIXAR

For Sunday, April 2

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program conducted by Nicholas Cockinos.
4:00 p. m.—"The Story of Joseph." Part I.
4:30 p. m.—"The World of Song."
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. Reuben E. Gilmore, Winthrop Congregational Church.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:15 p. m.—"Songs in the Candlelight."
6:30 p. m.—Home Gardens in America.

For Monday, April 3

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science. "Engineering and Pioneering in Australia."
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher. "Direction Finding by Radio."

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price America?"; talk; drama	Library of Congress Chamber Music Concert	Walter Seaver, talk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Jack Marshard's	Piano soloist	"Youth Meets Government"; student quiz on	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	"Delinquency"	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"; children's program
5:45			Sport reports	
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Science Program	Weather; music; news	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"	Herbert Hadel	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation of	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:00 Johnny Green's	"Dodge City" preview;	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Howard Wood's Orch.	"Do You Know America?"; quiz program
8:15 Orch.; sketch	interviews; music	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	Howard Wood's Orch.	
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dramatization	Variety Show: Neighbor	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Dance music
8:45 questions; answers		Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Dance music
9:00 "Honolulu Bound"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth..	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Spy Stories; dramatization
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;		"Sons of Pioneers"	
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	'Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Passover program	"Memory Lane"
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Jenkins' Orchestra	Passover program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Bruno Walter,	"Mirage"	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.,	conductor	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	chestra: Bruno Walter,	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:15 Sports: music	conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Henry Busse's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Henry Busse's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "Sunday Morning	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15 Hymn Sing"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terriss		Religious service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalists		Concert orchestra
10:15 Church of the Air.	Time; American Art	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:00 Church of the Air.	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
11:00 Old South Church	Russian Melodies	"Music of American	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
11:15 service	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing.		Lithuanian program
10:30 Aubade for Strings	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Lithuanian program
10:45 Aubade for Strings	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service		"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Manner"
11:45 service	quartet	Temple Israel Service		The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: tabloid	Vocal recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Music for Men".	version of "Le Traviata" with Jan Peerce;	Piano soloist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	R. Weede; R. Brancato	Italian string music		The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"		Italian string music		The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Ireene	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	Wicker in "The Blue	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Japan's Salute to	Bird," by Maurice	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	Materlinck	"Gypsy Moods"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: Symphony	Jewish Appeal for	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Orch.; Conrad Thibault; Radio preview	Refugees	The Hitmakers	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Passover program	of Army Day	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Harp soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Passover program		Fanny's"; variety	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band: Frank	"Mr. District Attorney";	Drama and music	Boston Olympics - St.
3:15 monic - Symphony	simon, conductor	interviews	Drama and music	George hockey game
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Boston Olympics - St.
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	George hockey game
4:00 ducting; Jose	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics - St.
4:15 Iturbi, pianist;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	George hockey game
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	Religious Hour	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics - St.
4:45 commentator	March"; drama	"Gems and Gem Lore"	Religious Hour	George hockey game
5:00 Dramatization	Metropolitan Opera Auditions	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"		skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Choir recital	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Supper Dance"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Ozize Nelson's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Admiral W. D. Leahy	Jack Benny Program	News Service	Soprano and piano
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Create Your Job"
7:30 Seven Gold Show;	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Bandwagon"; Bernie	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama: music	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Cummins' Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Dance Hour";	"Day of Glory"; dramatization: Hendrik Willem Van Loon, commentator	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson;	American Forum of the Air: "Old-Age Pensions"; Sens. Downey, Calif.; Maloney, Conn.	Variety program
8:15 Nan Wynn, Barry		Dorothy Lamour; Jack		Variety program
8:30 Wood, vocalists;		Oakie; Wallace Ford		"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 Count Basie's Or.				Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer; Mary Astor in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"No Other Life"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orch.; Lawrence	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 Tibbett; chorus	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	"The Circle"; Basil	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Rathbone; Cary Grant;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn.	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Madeleine Carroll; John	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 "Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carter; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	"Classical Album"
11:15 Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Howard Woods' Orch.	"Classical Album"
11:30 Shep Fields's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Howard Woods' Orch.	"Classical Album"
11:45 Shep Fields's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama: music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"News That Hits Home"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Music of Tomorrow
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue'; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Dave Ballentine, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Days Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ Melodies
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	"Classical Album"
2:00 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Voice and organ	Dramatization
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	String band	Dramatization
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert;	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15 'Don Artiste'; piano	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30 Music Hour: Curtis	Weather; news	'Pepper Young's Family'	Concert orchestra	Sports reports
3:45 Institute of Music		"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45 Hawaiian music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Jack Harney, songs
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Rep. Culkin, N. Y.	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"30th Century Serenade"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	Network speakers	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra;	soloists; choir	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Tune Types"; Waldemar Guterson's Orch.	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Harry James's Orch.	"Around the Town with
8:45 George Sheldon		symphony orchestra	Harry James's Orch.	the Clef Club Boys"
9:00 Theater: Edward	Primrose Quartet; String	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater";	Dance music
9:15 Arnold and Anita	Ensemble	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Sky Riders"	Dance music
9:30 Louise in "Silver	Primrose Quartet; String	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 Dollar"	Ensemble	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dramatization	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Dramatization	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 shop: drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. M. Smith, Wash.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 D. Stabile's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 D. Stabile's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Harry James's Orch.	"Day's End"

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Party Squabbles Block Election Inquiry in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1—Failure of the House of Representatives Finance Committee to report out a measure which would give the Attorney General added powers and $35,000 to prosecute election fraud cases is said at the State House to be due to disagreement between party leaders over the granting of the wide powers sought.

In committee for several weeks the bill was, at one time, reported out with recommendation of passage. But when it came up in the House it was recommitted with the explanation that a second measure, in preparation, would include its principal provisions.

Since then the Election Committees of the House and Senate have been combined for investigation of the November election, and given subpoena powers.

Some party leaders are reported to feel the Attorney General should not be given subpoena powers to summon a person before him to give testimony—and that to do so might be unconstitutional.

A clause giving the Attorney General power to administer oaths and interrogate witnesses, carried in an act abolishing the office of coroner, was sharply assailed in the House during consideration of the measure.

Heirloom and Industry Show Planned in Milton

The Milton Historical Society will hold an exhibit of heirlooms from April 19 to 21 in the Milton Woman's clubhouse. The event will reproduce typical rooms in old Milton houses of the early days, such as the Tucker kitchen, Dudley library, Glover bedroom, China room, Milton alcove and the Colonial buttery.

A section will be devoted to the town's industries.

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Boston to Vancouver in 20 Hours

A New Air Service Is Inaugurated

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin sends greetings from Boston to Vancouver, B. C., in inaugurating a new transcontinental air service. Capt. Frank P. Kendall of Boston-Maine Airways is receiving the message. The 20-hour service will start from Boston at 4 p. m. Saturday and be in Vancouver at noon Sunday.

New Boston Air Service

Direct 20-hour air connections between Boston and Vancouver, B. C., is available today through the inauguration of transcontinental passenger service on Trans-Canada Airlines, Canada's new transcontinental air service linking Montreal with Vancouver by way of Winnipeg and Lethbridge.

Boston-Maine and Central Vermont Airways service, linking Boston to Montreal by way of Manchester and Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Burlington, Vt., will operate connecting schedules with the Canadian air service.

To celebrate this event Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today handed to the care of Capt. Frank B. Kendall of Boston-Maine Airways a letter of greeting to Lyle Tilford, Mayor of Vancouver. This letter is to be taken by Captain Kendall to Montreal and delivered to a pilot of Trans-Canada Airlines where it will be flown across the Dominion and delivered to Mayor Tilford.

Mayor Tobin's letter expresses the hope that the new air service which places the two cities only 20 hours apart, "will serve to further the cordial friendship already existing between the people of Boston and our Canadian neighbors."

Maine Wage-Hour Prosecution Wins

PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 (AP)—The Federal Government has won without a trial its third criminal prosecution under the National Wage-Hour Law.

A week before they were to have gone on trial in United States District Court here, two Portland brothers, Max and Maurice Mersky, principal officers of the Bay Shoe Company of Lewiston, suddenly reversed pleas of innocence.

They paid a fine assessed against the corporation and personal fines of $250 each. Federal Judge John A. Peters suspended an additional $1,000 fine after the brothers agreed to restore wages due employees. The prosecution charged that the defendants failed to pay the legal minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

East Boston Boys Drive on Trash

Street-cleaning is the latest "good deed" of the boys of East Boston. The Rangers, led by Nick Janinni; the North Ferry Pals, the Hawks, the London Tigers, and other boys' clubs are collaborating with the Central Square Neighborhood Playground Association and Boy Scout Troop 76 to rid the local streets of rubbish.

The great campaign of spring cleaning began with a meeting last Saturday, in the Central Square Social Center auditorium.

Educating the neighborhood and enlisting the co-operation of residents will be a major part of the campaign, according to a report received from Lawrence C. Woodbury of the Social Centers Council.

The 11th Scout law, it is pointed out, states that "a Scout is clean—clean in mind, body, in his home, and in his neighborhood." Storekeepers will be requested to stop giving empty cartons to children who are likely to pull them apart and scatter the fragments in the street. Both adults and children will be approached with a view to explaining the purpose of the campaign. Efforts will be made to supply families with ash cans in cases where the budget does not stretch that far. There are 773 families, having 1,455 children among them in the district under consideration.

Truck Union Sues Employer Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., April 1—The Mutual Warehouse and Truckers' Empioyees Association of Cranston has filed an injunction suit in Superior Court against the Cranston Truckers' Association, charging violation of an agreement entered into on March 27.

The bill of complaint claims that contrary to the agreement the truckers' association is dealing with an agency other than the employees association, and that it is not keeping members of the employees' association only in its employment.

A hearing has been set for Monday but no restraining order was granted.

The dispute has no connection with the tri-state truck strike.

Lighthouse Phone Cable To Be Replaced by U. S.

Formal application to the United States Army Engineers for permission to replace an old cable between the Boston and Graves lights at the entrance to Boston Harbor, was filed yesterday by the Coast Guard headquarters in Boston. The cable is maintained for the benefit of the Lighthouse Service by the Coast Guard. It is used for telephone communication.

Navigation interests have the legal right to protest against the carrying out of the proposed work, but such protests must be lodged with the Army Engineers before April 4.

Artist Colony to Close

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., March 31 (AP)—The MacDowell Colony, a gathing spot for artists, writers, and musicians, will close this summer. Miss Nina Maud Richardson announces. Miss Richardson said Mrs. MacDowell and the Board of Directors felt money now available should be used in the work of clearing fallen trees and that nothing could be spent in maintaining the colony itself.

Tuckerman Says Pardons Are Sold On Open Market

While the Republican legislative leaders yesterday were preparing to push through a resolve providing for a thorough investigation of the pardons and paroles situation during the past eight years of Democratic rule, Bayard Tuckerman, Republican member of the Executive Council, charged a "pardons salesman" at the Statehouse has accepted $2,000.- to $10,000 from pardon applicants.

The Tuckerman statement was made as the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means had before it the Rules Committee's resolve for establishment of a seven-member commission with extraordinary power to investigate the pardons granted in the gubernatorial administrations of former Governors Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley, and Joseph B. Ely. In each of these administrations charges that a pardons racket was conducted have been prevalent.

Mr. Tuckerman charged that a price list for pardons is available to all prisoners in state penal institutions, and added that he is willing to testify to this effect before the proposed investigating group.

The Councillor named the so-called pardons salesman "off the record" but prefaced all his remarks by the words "in my opinion." His contention, he said, is based on talks with numerous prisoners in state penal institutions all of whom, he said, say, "I wish I had enough money and I'd be out of here in a hurry."

Mr. Tuckerman stated that the salesman has collected $2,000 to $10,000 and distributed the money among various state officials.

Meanwhile, various District Attorneys throughout the State sent word that they would be ready to aid the proposed commission in the pardons investigation. Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk County, who strenuously objected to the pardon granted to Raymond Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1, sent word he was ready to aid in the investigation.

Bills Clog Hopper In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 1—Since the 1939 session of the New Hampshire Legislature went to work shortly after the first of the year, 451 bills and resolutions have been introduced for its consideration.

An examination of the progress to date reveals that of the bills and resolutions, 58 have been engrossed, 142 have been killed, 43 have passed the House and are awaiting Senate action, 14 have passed both branches and are now awaiting the signature of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and the balance are awaiting action.

So with nearly three months of the current session practically over, one finds that the Legislature has cleaned up less than a half of the bills and resolutions presented for action.

Most Legislators agree that adjournment before the middle of June can hardly be expected.

Executors' Rift In Probate Court

Judge John V. Mahoney of Suffolk Probate Court heard the cases of two executors of a $150,000 estate, each of whom is trying to oust the other.

The estate is that of Isabelle H. Robinson of Dorchester. The executors are her cousins, Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp and N. Winthrop Robinson. Both are beneficiaries under the will.

Mr. Clapp contended Mr. Robinson should be removed because he has a claim of $76,000 against the estate.

Mr. Robinson declared Mr. Clapp should be removed because he was negligent in failing to pay taxes or "because he has been antagonistic" to Mr. Robinson.

Road Fatalities Reduced in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 1—New Hampshire traffic fatalities this year are less than half those in the same period 1938—10 this year, 21 last.

The report issued by John F. Griffin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner shows efforts to remove undesirable drivers from the highways. During the week eight licenses were revoked for intoxication and two for reckless driving; licenses of 11 drivers were suspended for improper driving and seven for other causes.

A study of last week's accidents as reported shows that speed was the cause of the largest number of accidents, followed by inattention and poor judgment.

Cornell Professor To Speak in Boston

Dr. Riverda H. Jordan, Professor of Education at Cornell University, will speak at a Cornell Club of New England luncheon to be held in the Parker House, Boston, Monday at 12:30 p. m. Preparatory school officials are expected to attend to hear Dr. Jordan tell of advantages Cornell offers to students.

Dr. Jordan will spend two days in Boston so prospective college students interested in Cornell may consult with him.

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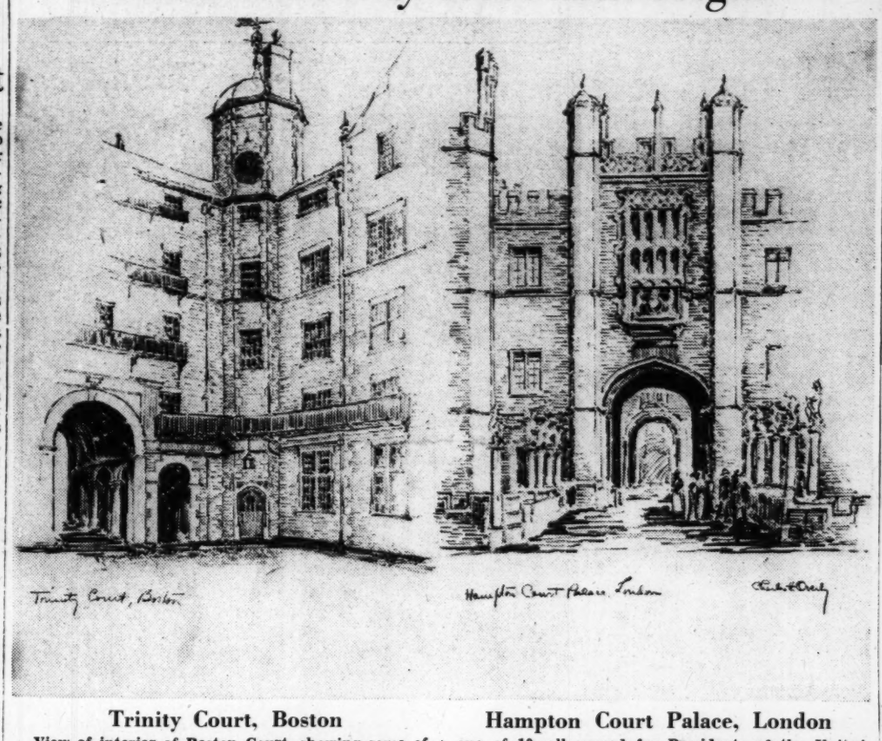
BOSTON

Boston's Trinity Court and 'Origin'



Trinity Court, Boston

View of interior of Boston Court, showing some of the apartments, looking through the archway to Dartmouth Street. Lincoln doorway is shown. It is one of 10, all named for Presidents of the United States. Drawings of Hampton Court Palace are supposed to have "inspired" the Boston imitation.

Hampton Court Palace, London

Pattern of British Palace

Trinity Court, located near Boston's Copley Square, with two stone griffins guarding a monumental gate, was built in 1896 from plans based on sketches brought from Hampton Court Palace in London. According to tradition, Eben S. Jordan, founder of Jordan Marsh Company, sent representatives of Ball and Dabney, Boston architects, to Hampton Court to study the Palace designs. Later Mr. Jordan built Trinity Court, which reflects the charm of its royal model.

Entrances from the court to the sections of the apartment building are named for 10 of the early Presidents of the United States. The two doorways on either side of the interior of the archway are named for Presidents Washington and Lincoln.

Hampton Court Palace, a combination of the Tudor style with the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren, is no longer a royal residence. With its courtyards of mellow red brick, its picture gallery, and its many gardens, it still attracts crowds of visitors.

Originaly a priory of the Knights of St. John, Hampton was acquired in 1515 by Cardinal Wolsey, who built for himself the finest private palace in the kingdom. In 1525, however, he was forced to turn it over to Henry VIII, who built the Great Hall and made other additions.

Sweepstake Distributor Indicted

Six indictments, two of them involving interstate distribution of $1,250,000 of Irish Sweepstakes tickets, have been returned to Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court by the Federal grand jury.

The grand jury indicted Joseph J. Campbell of New York for carrying lottery tickets into this State and conspiracy, and also for the use of the United States mails in promoting a lottery in connection with a sweepstakes.

Leonard Holmes and James L. Mourse of Boston on one indictment and Charlie Wong of Somerville on another were charged with receiving and concealing narcotic drugs.

The two remaining indictments charged William E. Coogan of Watertown with forging a postal money order for $7.15, and John Cerio of Wampsville, N. Y., with uttering postal money orders totaling $450.

Unfair Practices By Employers Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—An employer who discharges his employees to shorten supply in order that prices be maintained "is just as unethical as the laborers who soldier on the job, jump their contracts, hold sit-down strikes, or commit sabotage on property," contended Dr. Adrian H. Lindsey, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Massachusetts State College, who recently spoke here before the Wesley Foundation.

Dr. Lindsey cited such unethical business practices as the society matron who buys a fur coat on trial only to wear it to the opera and return it next day as "unsuitable," and the housewife who makes unreasonable return of goods and refuses to pay her bills.

New Brush Plant World's Largest?

The largest paint brush manufacturing plant in the world will be located in Boston when consolidation of Whiting Adams Company, Inc., of Boston, and the Star Brush Manufacturing Company of Long Island City, N. Y., is completed, according to a statement issued jointly by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The Star plant is being moved to Boston from New York and will retain its separate identity. Popular priced brushes will be made in it while the highest grade products will continue to be manufactured in the Whiting Adams plant on Harrison Avenue.

More than 500 workers will be employed at the two plants.

Harvard Advises Job Security And Freedom to Speak

In a 158-page report written by the eight-man committee appointed by President James B. Conant of Harvard University two years ago, changes in the present system of teaching appointments and tenure at the university are recommended, in order to correct departmental government described as unordered, unmethodical, and causing instances of injustice.

The report is an outgrowth of the dismissal of Drs. J. Raymond Walsh and Alan R. Sweezy, two liberal instructors in the Economics Department, which resulted in an organized protest by 131 junior instructors at the university. The same feeling flared again in the recent termination of the appointments of Assistant Professor Robert D. Feild of the Fine Arts Department, and Granville Hicks, counselor in American history.

Specific recommendations are made on a plan of advancement and greater security in office. A full chapter of the report is devoted to upholding academic freedom, not only from organized groups outside the university seeking to force a particular kind of political opinion upon the institution, but from within the university itself. On charges of anti-Semitism, the report states:

"It is the Committee's view that the university should regard as a part of its educational function the liberation of its students from racial or religious prejudice."

$40,648 for Blind Aid

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Social Security Board made a grant of $40,648 to Massachusetts yesterday for aid to the blind from April 1 to June 30.

ARNOLD Authentics

for Town or Country

Once you've worn these famous spectator sport shoes you'll never be without a pair, for their swank good looks are excelled only by their marvelous comfort (special combination last with snug fitting heels and buoyant arch support.) In many smart styles and leathers for Spring, including a beautiful medium heel pump and the finest golf shoe you've ever worn. Most styles $10.95.

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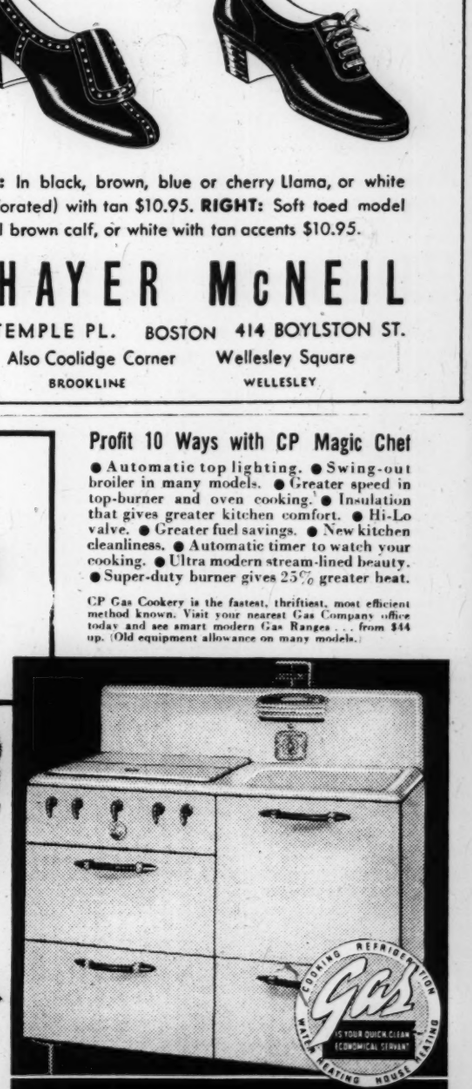

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Cambridge Oarsmen Sweep Thames River in Winning the 91st Annual Boat Race

Cantabs Beat Oxford Crew by Four Lengths

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Cambridge's Light Blues, beaten the last two years, scored a startling upset on fog-shrouded Thames today by beating Oxford's favored crew by four lengths in their 91st Boat Race.

A crowd of a half-million saw Cambridge's lighter eight outsprint Oxford in calm water at the start, gain a full length lead in the first half-mile and then almost disappear in the fog at the finish after lengthening its margin to three lengths at the two-mile marker.

Today's victory, the Light Blues' 48th and most surprising of the series, was achieved in 19m. 3s. for the four and a quarter miles.

Critics Picked Oxford

Before the race, critics described Oxford as "best combined and most impressive looking Dark Blue crew since the war," and Cambridge as "most ragged and one most heterogeneous ever to row in the race."

So confident was the Oxford crew that even when they won the toss they chose the Middlesex side of the river—theoretically the most unfavorable position. The Dark Blues also had the advantage of having a coxswain, Bart Massey, who weighed only 71 pounds. He is the son of the Canadian High Commissioner in London and nephew of Actor Raymond Massey, currently playing Abraham Lincoln in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in New York.

Only Alibi

Oxford's only alibi was given by President J. L. Carton.

"We didn't start fast enough."

In contrast, Cambridge got away with a magnificent spurt, led by canvas in the first 90 yards and then slowly pulled away until three lengths separated the two boats after the first two miles. Even then Oxford's supporters had not given up on the Dark Blues for they outweighed the Light Blues two pounds to the man. But instead of weakening Cambridge picked up another length in the final half of the race.

Boston Boy Rows

Rowing No. 5 for Cambridge was a tall, sturdy Boston boy, Hugh Parker, who formerly rowed for Tabor Academy. Parker said it was his 30th victory out of 32 starts in university competition.

"We practiced starts diligently for a week before coming to tideway and decided to try and outsprint Oxford from the start," said Parker. "The only thing we didn't expect was that we would get such a long lead in the first two miles. After that we practically paddled."

World Record in Relay Swim

COLUMBUS, Ohio., April 1 (AP)—The New York Athletic Club's fine relay team set a world record of 3:31.3 for the 400-yard freestyle event last night in the National A. A. U. Swimming championships, giving the Gothamites a 3-point lead for the team championship now held by Ohio State University.

The New York A. C. ripped a tenth of a second off the 3:31.4 world mark set in 1937 by the University of Michigan, and beat Yale University's freshmen by five yards. The Yale varsity was third, and Ohio State's defending champs fourth.

The relay victory, in which Tom McDermott, Jim Reilly, Walter Spence and Peter Fick represented the New York A. C., gave that club 20 points for the first seven events, three ahead of Ohio State. The winning team split the world record about equally, Fick paced the quartet with a 51.4 performance, Spence's time was 52.2, Reilly made his 100 yards in 53.2, and McDermott in 54.5.

Ohio State, in losing the relay crown, was the second defending champion deposed last night. In the 220-yard freestyle, Jack Medica of the New York A. C. splashed to victory in 2:12.7, defeating the defending titleholder, Ralph Flanagan of Austin, Texas.

R. R. Hough of Princeton won the 220-yard breast stroke in 2:39.5.

The team standing, with three events to go: New York A. C. 20; Ohio State 17; Medinah Club of Chicago 13; Yale Freshmen 9; Detroit A. C. 8; Princeton 5, Yale Varsity 4; Fremont, Ohio, High School and Mercersberg Academy 2; Providence Boys Club and Fairmont Hotel S. C 1.

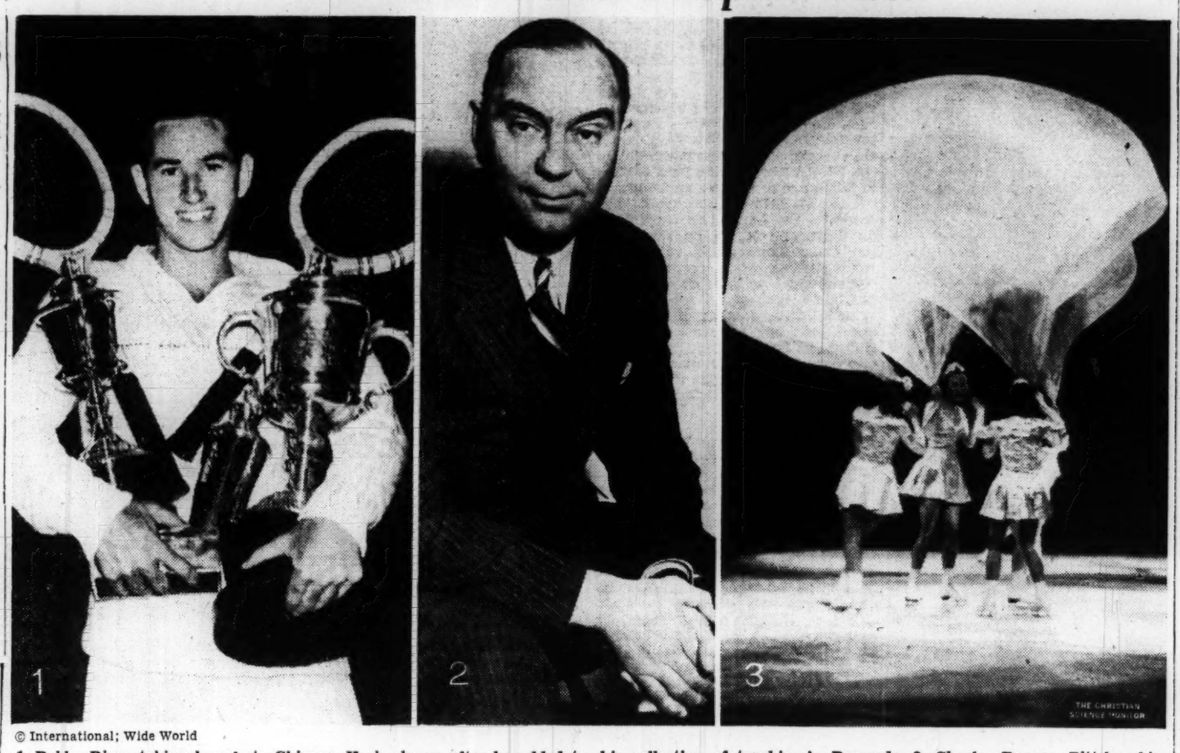
Navy Fencers Take Big Lead

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Navy's bladesmen held a big lead over the field today going into the second half of the 46th National Intercollegiate Fencing tournament and the coveted three-weapon trophy seemed due for a trip to Annapolis.

Showing surprising all-around strength, the Midshipmen scored a total of 43½ points in yesterday's fencing. They won 17 out of 18 bouts in the foils competition, scored 12½ points, only a half less than Princeton's pace setters, in épée and trailed Columbia, 15-14, in the saber. They also produced a couple of strong contenders for the individual foils titles, Vincent de Poix in Class A and Dan Appleton in Class B. Each won six straight bouts.

Army, with 35 points, was second in the three-weapon team scoring, followed by Columbia with 34, New York University, winner for the past four years, with 32, Harvard with 29 and Yale with 28. Other totals were Cornell and City College of New York, each 25½, M. I. T. 24½, Princeton 20, Pennslyvania 17, and Hamilton 10.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



© International; Wide World

1. Bobby Riggs taking laurels to Chicago. He is shown after he added to his collection of trophies in Bermuda. 2. Charles Bowser, Pittsburgh's new football coach. 3. "On the Wings of the W ind" number in recent New York skating show.

Chess

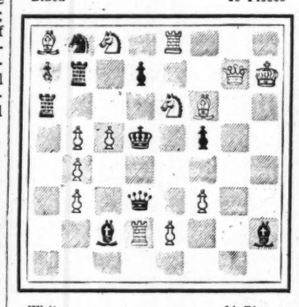
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 1, 1939

Problem No. 2127
By William B. Rice

Black 10 Pieces

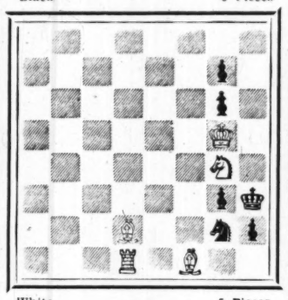


White 14 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Good Companions, April 1917.)

Problem No. 2128
By William B. Rice

Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Philadelphia Public Ledger, Dec. 13, 1914.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2125. R-K5

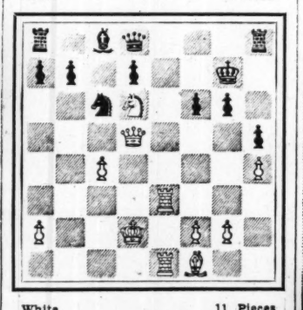
No. 2126.

1.	R-Q4	threatens
2.	QxBch	
1.		BxQ
2.	P-K4	
1.		PxP
2.	Kt-Kt4	
1.		BxR
2.	QxPch	

End-Game No. 452. Black wins: 1. . .Kt-K8 (Black); 2 RxKt, Q-B6ch; 3 K-Kt, B-R6 and wins.

End-Game No. 453

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White forces mate in six
(Lasker-Mieses, match 1890. Lasker missed the forced mate, which was discovered by I. Chernev and reported in his interesting Chess Review series "Would You Have Seen It?")

Notes

L. Szabo, Hungarian expert, and Landau, Dutch master, played a match at the Max Euwe Chess Club, Amsterdam, recently. The result was a tie, each player winning two, with six draws.

Another drawn match took place in Goteborg, Sweden, during January, when G. Stahlberg, the Swedish champion, met H. Carlsson, a promising younger master. Each player won one, with four draws.

The Australian championship concluded early this year resulted in a smashing triumph for G. Koshnitsky, of New South Wales, who led the field by 2½ points, and allowed only one draw, winning twelve. C. J. S. Purdy, one of the country's leading experts, could only finish in a tie for second place, although in a practice match just before the championship he defeated the new champion, 3-0. But he lost his way, and the ending, when they met in the tournament.

Sicilian Defense

Koshnitsky White	Purdy Black	Koshnitsky White	Purdy Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 R-QKt	P-QKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23 R-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 Kt-B5	Kt-Q3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	25 KtxKt	RxKt
5 P-KB3(a)	P-K4	26 R-Kt5	R-B1
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	27 P-R5	PxP
7 BxBch	QxB	28 RxP	K-B
8 Kt-B5	P-Q4	29 R-Q	P-B4
9 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	30 K-Q3	R-QKt3
10 BxKt	PxB	31 R-R3	R-Kt4
11 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	32 P-QB4	P-K5ch
12 QxP	QxQ	33 K-Q4	R-Kt5
13 PxQ	Kt-Q5	34 R-QB	K-K
14 Kt-K3	R-QB	35 P-Q6	R-Q2
15 CastlesQR	BxKt	36 K-Q5	R-Kt7
16 PxB	RxP	37 P-B5	RxP
17 K-Q2	R-B4	38 PxP	PxP
18 P-QR4	Castles	39 P-B6	R-Q1ch
19 P-B3	Kt-Kt6ch	40 KxP	R(Q7)xQP
20 K-B2	Kt-R4	41 PxRch	RxP
21 R-Q3	R-Q	42 R(B)-QR	Resigns

(a) White plays this instead of Kt-QB3 because he prefers to delay developing the QKt until P-QB4 may fit in. But Black has original ideas, too.

The three players who finished at the recent Finnish championship have just concluded a supplementary tournament which was won by Kaila. The game below shows that simplicity and safety-first are not characteristic of the Baltic chess style.

Caro-Kann Defense

Kaila White	Ojanen Black	Kaila White	Ojanen Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	15 PxPch	KxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 KxKt	B-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	17 P-B3	BxKt
4 KtxP	B-B4	18 PxKt (c)	BxB
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	19 RxB	PxP
6 Kt-R3	Kt-B3	20 Q-Kt3ch	K-B3
7 Kt-B4	P-K3(a)	21 R-R4	Q-Q3
8 P-KR4	P-B4	22 QxP	QR-QKt
9 P-R5	B-K5	23 Q-K4	R-Kt3
10 KtxB	KtxKt	24 R-B4ch	K-Kt4
11 P-Q5	Kt-QB3	25 B-B5ch	K-R3
12 P-KB3	Kt-Kt6	26 Q-R4	P-Kt3
13 R-R3	Kt-Q5	27 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns
14 PxP(b)	KtxB		

(a) P-K4 now or even at Black's 11th move is much more aggressive.

(b) If 14 RxKt, Q-R5; 15 K-B2, B-Q3 and Black has the edge.

(c) Much stronger than BxB. Now Black's K is badly exposed.

Marshalls Win NY Championship

The team championship of the Metropolitan (New York) League culminated in the usual duel between the Manhattan Chess Club and the Marshall Chess Club. Last year these two clubs failed to break their tie in two matches, each of which was drawn 8-8. This year, meeting on 18 boards, the Marshall team won with a decisive score, 10½-5½, with two adjourned. Among the winners for the Marshall team were Marshall, Reshevsky, Fine, Stone, and Smirka.

Flohr Wins at Riga

Salo Flohr, once the idol of Czecho-Slovakia and now an expatriate, duplicated his success in the Moscow-Leningrad tournament and won the Riga tournament with a score of 12-3. Other leading scores were Stahlberg and Szabo, 11-4; Mikenas, 10½-4½; Book, 10-5; Feigin, 9-6; and Bogoljubow, 8½-6½.

And Talking of...Sport-Viewing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Progress Recorded

LONDON—Televised shows thrown onto cinema screens are to be presented in the United States for the first time, they tell me, when transmissions are made from the New York World Fair. And the reason for mentioning the fact in this column today is because, a few minutes before these lines were written, I saw in operation at a special cinema show here the very system that is to be used on New York screens. The subject was a boxing match for the heavyweight championship of the British Empire, and since we now appear to be at the dawn of a new era in giving pictures of sports events to an eager public at the time when the said events are in progress—you may be interested in a few impressions of what the display at the Monseigneur News Theater looked like.

Small Screen

Well, to begin with, it looked small. And this is not surprising, because the screen used measured only 6 feet by 8, as against the 13ft. by 15ft., or thereabouts, which would be the size of the picture at an ordinary news-movie show here. Therefore, the long shots were quite unsatisfactory to look at. So were close-ups, for the most part. And the only consistently satisfactory phases came when the principals were, so to speak, at quarter distance—in the middle of the ring. Which means directly under powerful lights. This shows one of the limitations to be overcome in the process of developing sports television into a performance of full entertainment value to audiences in halls. Incidentally, the Monseigneur is a small theater.

It is rather unfair, however, to contrast such a show with a modern movie. Television pictures on the public screen are about where the movies were in, say, 1908. But they are improving far faster than is generally known, I understand, and the manager of the Monseigneur told me that it is his intention soon to include televised sports events in the ordinary news program of the theater. Subject, of course, to permission being granted by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which has a monopoly of the transmitting rights here. Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Managing Director of the B. B. C., was present at the Monseigneur show, and I was told that he was decidedly impressed.

Variable

In spite of the fact that the boxing ring had been painted butter-cup yellow and the ropes blue, with a view to sharpening definition in the pictures, this important quality was decidedly variable. And sometimes there came over the proceedings a certain dulness, quite apart from the continuous dulness of the contest itself. Though that was no aid to the television angle, any more than a weak plot and negative acting would assist a technically imperfect movie.

The great need in putting television reception on the screen is light. And the system to be shown in New York—Scophony "optical-mechanical scanning"—is held to produce far more light than the cathode ray tube process. Even so, the broadcasts of sports events, indoors and outdoors, are as yet far from adequately clear. What does seem to be adequately clear, however, is that, from the points of view of both high finance and entertainment, the broadcasting of sports events as a public amusement—in its infancy at present—is a thing with a very big future. Which is one more point of resemblance to the movies of 1908. And we know what happened to them.

Taking Boat Race Finish

Topical Press

Early development in the new sports-showing era. Television experts set up equipment to bring finish of boat race to folk at home.

Around The Hub

Olympics vs. St. Jerome

Having had the benefit of three good practice sessions this week, the Boston Olympics were in excellent condition to take on the St. Jerome sextet in the first of their two-game series tonight at the Arena. The second game will also be played at the Arena tomorrow if the Bruins should lose to the Rangers in New York tonight, thus necessitating a seventh play-off game here tomorrow. Should the Bruins win and end the series tonight, however, the Olympics will be at the Garden Sunday afternoon. Garden officials have announced that tickets bought for the Arena will be honored at the Garden, if the game is played there.

Al Carvelli, captain of B. U.'s hockey team this past season is a newcomer to the Olympics' ranks, and worked out with them this week. Coach Hago Harrington does not plan to use him this year, however, because the shoulder injury he received midway through the year still bothers him. He will be used next year. Another new face in the red, white, and blue uniform is that of Johnny Fitzgerald of Newton, who has come up from the Juniors and will see action against St. Jerome.

* * *

Boys' Clubs of New England began competition last night in basketball and this morning in swimming for championships of the region. Under auspices of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, the hoopsters began elimination games in the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, while the natators splashed around in the Harvard Pool, Cambridge. Finals in the court game will be held tomorrow afternoon, while those in the pool will come off late this afternoon.

* * *

The seventh annual dinner and meeting of the Service Section and Greenkeepers Club of New England will be held at Brae Burn Country Club next Tuesday evening.

* * *

The ice season at the Boston Arena ends Sunday evening. Although in the past it has been customary to take the ice out immediately following the last skating session, this year Arena officials have decided to wait until Tuesday, and do the job more gradually.

* * *

The Bruins are in New York tonight and hopeful of ending the series with the New York Rangers which now stands at three wins for the B's and two for the Rangers. Detroit and Toronto meet in the latter's rink tonight in the third and final game of their series. If the Rangers win tonight and tie up the series, the two will meet here in the final tomorrow night.

* * *

Some 7,000 viewed the opening performance of "Let's Go" at the Boston Garden last night and The Skating Club of Boston ice carnival for 1939 was pronounced a huge success. Frick and Frack, Swiss comedy pair, featured the show. Two performances were billed today, a matinee this afternoon and the final tonight.

* * *

The Red Sox had an easy game yesterday at Moultrie, Ga., defeating the Moultrie Class D League team 13 to 3. Heving and Galehouse held the minor leaguers to three hits. Tabor's fielding and hitting helped the Boston cause.

* * *

Sixteen Harvard baseball players left for the southern trip under the new coach Floyd Stahl yesterday. The Crimson will play at North Carolina, Tuesday; at Duke, Wednesday; Georgetown, Thursday, and Navy, Saturday. The team has not had one day of outdoor practice as yet.

Exhibition Baseball

Results March 31

By the Associated Press

At Yuma, Ariz.: Chicago (N) 2, Chicago (A) 0.

At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 8, Brooklyn (N) 7 (10 innings).

At Houston, Tex.: Houston (TL) 7, Philadelphia (A) 1.

At Tallahassee, Fla.: New York (A) 22, Tallahassee (Ga-Fla) 3 (eight innings).

At San Antonio, Tex.: Philadelphia (N) 4, St. Louis (A) 0.

At Winter Haven, Fla.: Columbus (AA) 3, St. Louis (N) 2.

At Moultrie, Ga.: Boston (A) 13, Moultrie (Ga-Fla) 3.

At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) vs. Washington (A) cancelled, rain.

American Amateur Hockey Play-off

At Detroit: New York Rovers 5, Detroit Holzbaugh-Fords 3.

American Hockey Association

Final Championship

At St. Louis: St. Louis 3, Tulsa 1.

Great Britain Meets U. S. in Shooting Duel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Great Britain's championship rifle team meets America's Midwest Champions April 3, 4:40 to 5:00 Eastern Standard Time in one of the most novel matches in international sports history—the first ever carried on by means of trans-Atlantic radio for two continents.

The British champions, the challengers in this case, will be firing in London while America's representatives, the winning team in the University of Chicago Midwest Indoor tournament of March 31 to April 2, will fire from the Chicago range. Match conditions being identical and with the indoor ranges eliminating any variables of wind or light, the scores and the progress of the match will be easily compared in the two-way conversation of the two radio networks—the British Broadcasting Corporation's complete facilities in Great Britain as well as those of the Columbia System in this country. The match will also be broadcast short-wave to Europe and to South America.

Great Britain's team from Ledsbury and Britannic House, London, won the recently concluded series of championship rounds for the British title. While the National Rifle Association of America holds no similar elimination rounds for indoor firing, the Chicago tournament with its large entry of club teams from the midwest seems to provide a logical defender for America's shooting prestige. The only rifle match at all corresponding with this competition, is the annual international team match for the Lord Dewar Trophy fired at the time of each country's national tournament. In this match, which the British have won in only four of the 25 years of annual competition, the scores are exchanged by telegraphic reports. The match April 3, however, provides a natural for radio, and furnishes a sports audience of two continents a ringside picture of the firing of each rifle, the whine of the bullet and the score registered.

Trojans Have Good Prospects

LOS ANGELES (AP)—By way of idle announcement, the amazing Dean Bartlett Cromwell and the mighty Trojans of the University of Southern California will have a track and field team in action again around the country this year.

The amazing Mr. Cromwell, now embarking on his 31st year as track coach at U. S. C., doesn't know exactly how strong his 1939 aggregation will be, but pressed for a word or two on the outlook, he obliged with a few thousand. Considerably boiled down, the Dean stated:

Pretty Fair Team

"I think we'll have a pretty fair team this year."

The old boy was having his little joke with these words, because he knows as well as the next one that Troy's Cardinal and Gold will be battling it out in the national championships this summer, upholding a record that is nothing short of astonishing.

Cromwell-guided teams of U. S. C. have won the last four N. C. A. A. championships, and taken a total of 7 of the 11 N. C. A. A. meets entered; they have won the last six I. C. A. A. A. A. meets entered, and the list of Olympic champions and world's record smashers is almost too long to recite at one time.

And when the N. C. A. A. meet is held in Los Angeles June 16-17, and the I. C. 4-A goes on at Randall's Island in New York May 26-27, Southern California will be around with a strong defending outfit.

New Stars Available

Cromwell lost several stars from last year's national championship team, but he's been losing stars most every year and bobbing right back with star replacements, so he isn't worried.

As a nucleus, the good Dean's squad has one of the best milers in the country in Louie Zamperini, the slim Italian boy who defeated Chuck Fenske in the N. C. A. A. last year in Milwaukee; Oklahoma Bob Peoples, who broke the American "native" javelin throw record two weeks ago with a toss of 234ft. 1¾in., and Loring (Bud) Day, co-captain and pole vaulter who did 14ft. 7in. last year, and bids fair to improve the mark this season.

Markham in Badminton Final

TORONTO, April 1 (AP)—Bill Markham, the tireless youth from New York, smashed his way into the finals of the Canadian open Badminton tournament last night by defeating Stanley Cutts, dogged Montreal professional, 18—14, 9—15, 15—6.

The 21-year-old American, who created a sensation by defeating the world's champion, Jack Purcell of Toronto, will play George Goodwin of Quebec for the title. The thick-set Goodwin was at the top of his aggressive game in defeating Markham's teacher, Noel Radford of New York, 15—12, 15—5.

The doubles also were brought down to the finals. Purcell teamed with Jack Sibbald, Toronto, to rush through two sets against Ted Pollock and Doug Kennedy of Kitchener, Ont., 15—5, 15—6, in one semifinal.

Radford and Markham, tired and disinterested after their singles matches, dropped their match against Paul and Jimmy Snyder, Toronto, 15—11, 15—3.

World Champions Return to Canada

HALIFAX, April 1 (CP)—Smoke Eaters of Trail, B. C., World Amateur Hockey Champions, arrived here yesterday aboard the Liner Duchess of Richmond. The 13 players had a string of 55 victories and only one setback behind them and "on top of it all, are glad to be home again."

"We expect to be out there fighting again next fall," O. H. Nelson, their manager, said as the boat docked. Their last game was in Scotland a week ago when they trimmed the Scottish Selects 3-2. Of the countries they visited in Europe since they started on their triumphant tour last November, the Canadians liked Scotland best.

"Hockey in Europe is not up to the Canadian standard," said Nelson, "but you meet strong hockeyists in England. Of course, they're nearly all Canadians."

Only one thing troubled the Smoke Eaters in Europe. Tht was the black bread served them in Germany.

Reiselt Wins Two

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia, twice defeated John Layton, Hartford, Conn., in the National Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney yesterday.

Reiselt won, 50 to 48 in 54 innings in the first game and followed up with a 50 to 39 victory in 41 innings. Reiselt had a high run of six last night to Layton's five.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	3	2	11	8
Rangers	2	3	8	11
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto	1	1	5	4
Americans	0	2	0	6
(Americans eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	1	5	8
(Canadiens eliminated)				
Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto	1	5	4	4
Detroit	1	1	4	5

Results March 30

Rangers 2, Boston 1, 17m. 19s. overtime.
Detroit 3, Toronto 1.

College Baseball

Temple 6, Dartmouth 3.

College Tennis

University of Virginia, 9, Williams 0.

Burke Leads

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—Billy Burke of Cleveland, Ohio, winner of the National Open Championship in 1931, shot a great par-cracking 69 yesterday to take the first round lead in the sixth annual Augusta National Golf Tournament as Bob Jones, the old "master," skidded to an opening 76.

Sammy Snead, the long-driving youngster from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., who equalled Burke's fine outgoing 32, "blew" to an incoming 38 and at 70 was in second place at the end of the day's proceedings.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	3	2	16	12
Hershey	2	3	12	16
(Hershey eliminated)				
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6
(Syracuse eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games)				
Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7
(Springfield eliminated)				
Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games)				
Cleveland	2	0	10	4
Providence	0	2	4	10
(Providence eliminated)				

Results March 30

Philadelphia 3, Hershey 0.
Cleveland 7, Providence 2.

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BOSTON GARDEN

Commerce and Finance

Retail Trade Takes Abrupt Turn for Better; Outlook Improves

Business and Industry

RFC Head Urges Banks Grant All 'Reasonable' Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A letter has been sent to officers of national and state banks by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, admonishing them not to let any reasonable loans go unsupplied.

Several bills now before Congress for establishment of Federal intermediate credit agencies were cited by Mr. Jones as evidence that "there is still an insistence that many of the smaller units in business are unable to secure the credit to which they are reasonably entitled."

Says Ideas "Old-Fashioned"

The letter accompanied a report of the RFC's activities from February, 1932, to February of this year. It was not as strongly phrased as one which the RFC Chairman addressed to the nation's bank executives last year.

Chairman Jones, at his press conference, referred to himself as having "old-fashioned ideas" about banking, in discussing a possible RFC loan to the Bank of America. He said that if he could write the laws, he would require all banks to maintain a ratio of at least 10 to 1 of deposits to capital.

Believes in "Strong Ratio"

L. M. Giannini of the Bank of America, Mr. Jones said, had been in to see him while in town in connection with the Transamerica hearings before the Securities and Exchange Commission. While they talked of a possible increase in the capital stock of the Bank of America, which might involve RFC financing, no conclusions were reached.

Mr. Jones asserted that the RFC would be glad to assist the Bank of America, which it regarded as a "good bank, a strong bank." However, Chairman Jones said, when, in these days, many banks have 15 to 20 times as much deposits as capital, "we believe in a strong ratio of capital to deposits."

Chairman Jones, as if to prove he was not a bad banker himself, announced the sale of $73,444,000 of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Colorado River Water Works refunding bonds to a group of 138 bankers and bond dealers headed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York at 108 and accrued interest, representing a premium to the RFC of $5,875,520.

Airplane Passengers Flown Rise 18.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — During the month of February revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air lines which are members of the Air Transport Association of America amount to 31,046,932, an increase of 18.7 per cent over the 26,155,235 figure for February of 1938.

This high figure for February is a decrease of 9.8 per cent from the 34,457,270 revenue passenger miles flown during January by the members of the Air Transport Association, which includes in its membership all air lines in operation continuously for a period of over a year and which carry over 99 per cent of the passengers carried by air in the United States.

Sales at Retail 4 to 8 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Summarizing the high spots of merchandise buying during the past week, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review said:

"Retail trade took an abrupt turn for the better, with a resultant increase in wholesale orders for seasonal merchandise, but buying in primary markets, on the whole, was dull."

Business men, the review asserted, continued to express mild optimism over second quarter prospects, "at the same time making every effort to hold inventories down by producing and purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis.

"The estimated retail volume for the country as a whole was larger than in the same week last year by 4 to 8 per cent. The regional pattern, however, was highly irregular, varying from a loss of 2 to 7 per cent in the Northwest to a gain of 6 to 10 per cent in the Middle West and South.

"Wholesale trade as a whole was spotty, but moderately higher than last year. While replacement orders for seasonal merchandise were numerous, they were generally for small amounts. Few commitments were being made for summer and fall requirements; wholesalers pointed out that although purchases of this type were severely restricted compared with normal years, they were averaging slightly ahead of last year at this time."

"An encouraging development was the increased emphasis on higher quality goods." Buyers reported that their average sale was larger in many departments."

Ellender Bill Seen Tearing Apart Terms of 1937 Sugar Act

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contrary to most expectations, the tea-kettle of sugar politics has suddenly again boiled over, and Front Street here is watching closely the Congressional prospects for the pending Ellender Bill which has already passed the Senate and which practically rips wide open the major terms of the Sugar Act of 1937.

The act of 1937, retying up the American sugar quota and tariff system in the fashion of the original Jones-Costigan Act of 1934, was hopefully written to last until at least 1940.

Sugar has been politics much longer than hydroelectric power, two-price food relief, or stock exchange manipulation, and when a nice balance of interests has been tied up into law, sugar people will generally sacrifice considerable to have it stay put even for a couple of years.

Dissatisfaction Seen

Since the 1937 Act became law a year and a half ago, however, there has been increasing dissatisfaction, particularly among the American mainland beet and cane growers, over what seemed to them the evident hostility of the sugar division of the AAA which has power to fix quotas within considerable latitude, and so in effect to control the domestic price of sugar.

By liberal quotas in the interests of consumers, the division has helped sugar to sag almost steadily ever since the act was passed. Duty-paid sugar recently selling around 2.85 cents has been within a few points of the all-time low of 1932, and refined sugar at 4.20 has been selling, even after payment of the 0.535 cents processing tax imposed by the '37 Act, practically at all-time lows.

Last December the fires of grower-discontent were fanned into flame by the 1939 AAA quota announcement of 6,832,000 tons which was some 200,000 tons above what the trade considered probable 1939 requirements. The No. 3 contract here tumbled the limit in one day, 25 points, and never recovered the loss, but continued to sag for the next three months.

Joker in Sugar Act

The 6,832,000-ton quota announcement turned out to be a result of a joker in section 201 of the Sugar Act, which lays down the method for official quota determination. It puts a minimum for the quota of the per capita consumption of 1935 and 1936. A leading sugar house here offers each December a silver trophy to the man who guesses what the AAA will set for a quota, and it was won last December by the statistician of the coffee and sugar exchange who "guessed" right simply by calculating, not probable trade requirements, but the 1935-1936 per capita consumption against probable 1939 population.

Complicating the situation was the report last November, when Col. Fulgencio Batista was here, that the duty on Cuban sugar would be cut from 90 to 75 points. On such a change, probabilities are that the Cuban price (including duty) would come up about half way to the domestic price an dthe domestic price would drop about half way down to the Cuban price. So this potential 7-point drop in raws here was another grievance for mainland beet and cane people, though the cut, expected this week before the President left for the South, has not been yet announced.

General trade expectation—or hope—had been that the sugar system would not be opened up politically at the current session of Congress, despite deep dissatisfaction. The thought was that if it was opened up for minor adustments a free for all would promptly start and everything, including the Administration's quarrel with the domestic cane refiners, would be in the fire again. Some thought that a Congressional resolution might be put through, something like the O'Mahoney resolution in 1937 which tided sugar over from the Jones-Costigan Act to the 1937 Act, merely to take out the section 201 "per capital" floor under the quota.

Much Political Activity

Behind the scenes, however, mighty political "shenanigans" have been going on in Washington in the last couple of months about sugar. On February 20 the AAA sugar section announced that it had discovered a different legal interpretation of 201 by which the quota could be cut, and on March 17 it announced what was taken here as a "token" cut of 76,771 tons to 6,775,000. Some people in the trade here think that pressure brought this. In January Secretary Henry Wallace and one of the sugar beet Congressmen engaged in one of those sporadic exchanges of cutting letters which have marked recent years' relations between the beet people and the Administration.

Toward sugar beets the latter seems essentially "free trade minded," looking on sugar beets as an industry (and therefore undeserving of protection) and not a branch of farming (which would make it deserving). So the beet people would like to get rid of Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, head of the AAA sugar section, who last fall at a mass meeting here was unable to find the legal basis for getting around 201's minimum which has now been found.

Sugar Trade Coasting

The sugar trade has been coasting along in recent months rather quietly waiting for something to happen about the Cuban duty and about Section 201. Refiners had in January one of the dullest months on record, and in February American Sugar Refining came out with an annual statement showing only 90 cents earned on the preferred, once considered gilt-edged; American was followed by National, second strongest listed refiner, showing a substantial loss for 1938.

Suddenly the calm was broken less than a fortnight ago by the Ellender bill in the Senate. Senator Allen Ellender, they say here, wants to be Governor of Louisiana, and the Senate Agricultural Committee reported his bill out favorably to give him a boost. It was then comparatively innocuous, but the beet bloc got in Senator George Norris (Nebraska grows beets) and the bill was loaded with dynamite and passed while the Administration was asleep.

Gist of the bill is roughly this. At present, American-flag producers get 55 per cent of the total quota, and 45 per cent goes to Cuba, the Philippines and foreign countries. The Ellender bill would raise American-flag growers' quotas to 60 per cent, cut the others to 40 per cent. This hits Cuba worst, cutting their quota some 233,000 tons. It hits the Philippines in theory but hardly in fact, for it clips from their quota approximately that part of it they never fill because it has to come in full duty and their production costs are too high. And of course it hits the full duty foreign countries.

Mainland is Favored

The joker in the bill, however, is that of the increase in the American-flag quota share from 55 to 60 per cent the entire increase goes to mainland growers (beets, Louisiana and Florida, cane)—and more. The other American-flag producers (Hawaii, Puerto Rico), get a small cut.

The Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans are not so bothered about the small cut as about the fact that the principle was written into the 1937 Act that quota increases to American-flag producers should be apportioned by fixed ratio to all, and the Ellender Bill sweeps away this provision.

The remaining interest, that of the domestic cane refiners, who have suffered and not benefited by the quota system, would be hurt by the cut in the Cuban quota. However, they could save themselves in one way, by linking arms with their old enemies, the beet people, against their equally old enemies, the Cuba refiners, by having the Cuban quota cut applied not to raw sugar but to the 373,000 tons of refined sugar Cuba is allowed to send here. Taking 223,000 tons out of this would reduce the Cuban refined quota to such small potatoes (when divided out among the refiners of that island) as practically to end its value.

The Administration is all against the Ellender Bill and will try hard to kill it in the House, making its chances there very small. Five different departments are against it. Agriculture opposes for doctrinaire reasons. Secretary Cordell Hull opposes because it hurts his reciprocal trade arrangements with Cuba and full duty foreign countries. Interior opposes because it has Puerto Rico as ward, and War Department is against it because of Hawaii, and the Treasury is opposed because a 300,000-ton increase in mainland quotas would mean about $3,000,000 more outlay ($10 per ton bonus), and a cut in the Cuban quota of 50,000 tons would mean revenue loss of about $4,500,000 (90 points or $18 per ton).

Hope is dimmed here for the Cuban tariff cut from 90 to 75 cents a hundred pounds for several reasons. For one, Secretary Hull's treaties are under Congressional fire because they do not require Congressional approval. The edible oil people, for instance, are up in arms. Then, too, a cut now would further antagonize the mainland producers On the other hand, if the Ellender bill passed, then the Administration might offset it slightly, and mollify Cuba and Secretary Hull somewhat, by then granting the duty cut. The bill, however, appears unlikely to pass.

Savings and Loan Associations Show Big 2-Year Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During 1937 and 1938 Federally chartered savings and loan associations increased the amount of private savings invested in them by nearly one half, a study prepared for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shows.

A comparison of the savings, or "private share investments," in 1,130 identical Federal savings and loan associations on Dec. 31, 1936, and the same date in 1938 showed that they grew from $464,729,000 to $865,132,500, or by 43.1 per cent, during this two-year period.

Two Types Studied

Two types of Federally chartered associations were included in the study: those newly formed under Federal charter, and those which had converted to Federal status after operation—some of them for many years—under charters issued by the various states.

Of the associations studied, 586 were newly formed Federals, and they showed an increase in private share investments of from $56,431,300 to $160,624,500, or by $104,193,200 during the two-year period. The remainder, 544 in number, formerly State-chartered institutions, revealed a growth in savings of from $408,297,700 to $504,508,000, or $96,210,300 during the same 24 months.

Savings Protected

All Federally chartered associations protect the savings of their investors up to $5,000 each through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a $118,000,000 Federal instrumentality.

Although the study for the Bank Board dealt only with 1,130 institutions which were operating under Federal charter during all of 1937 and 1938, there are now functioning a total of 1,383 Federal savings and loan associations with total private share investments of $974,526,300. Those not included in the study were chartered after Dec. 31, 1936.

WASHINGTON—For the last half of 1938, the U. S. Treasury and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation received a total of $4,574,007 in dividends on their investments in 1,370 associations.

For the six months insured savings and loan institutions, both state and Federal chartered, are estimated to have paid more than $24,000,000 to their private investors, making a total half-year dividend of nearly $29,000,000, after providing for reserves.

Dividends paid to investors by Federal savings and loan associations since their authorization by Congress in 1934 have passed the $95,000,000 mark, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

The Government invested $265,000,000 in savings and home loan institutions largely during the 1934-1936 period from a $350,000,000 fund authorized by Congress for member associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System that should apply and qualify for such purchases of their shares.

Exchange Seats at New Lows

NEW YORK (AP)—Two memberships in the New York Stock Exchange sold, each successively at a record low price for the year. One transfer was made at $58,000, a drop of $2,000 from the previous transaction, while a later sale was effected at $56,000. High price of the year was touched March 8 at $70,000.

U. S. Deficit Seen $300,000,000 Less Than Anticipated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unofficial Treasury estimates indicated that the deficit this fiscal year may be about $300,000,000 less than the $4,072,000,000 which the Administration anticipated.

Expenditures are expected to be about $100,000,000 under the budgeted $9,592,000,000, with revenues about $200,000,000 more than the expected $5,520,000,000 in the last 12 months ending June 30.

Income tax collections totaled more than $500,000,000 in March when first installments were due on 1938 incomes. The Treasury needs $340,000,000 more income taxes before June 30 to fill budget estimates, and another installment is due June 15. The Treasury expects to exceed its goal by nearly $150,000,000.

Miscellaneous taxes, such as those on gasoline, liquor and cigarettes, are running ahead of last year and may add another $50,000,000 of unforeseen revenue.

A favorable business outlook was seen by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who told representatives of the electrical manufacturing industry last night that "business this year will show considerable improvement over the 1938 results."

Brokers' Loans Decline $33,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $611,000,000.

The week ended March 29 and the total represented a decrease of $33,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $542,000,000.

Federal Reserve in New York Is Cache for Foreign Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1 — An estimated $175,000,000 worth of foreign-owned gold has been dumped in the strong underground vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank at Nassau and Liberty Streets here.

War scares in the past have brought the precious metal to New York City in volume, but never before has the fear in European Governments existed that invasion by a dictator would rob them of their wealth. To this cause was ascribed a part of the unprecedented flow of the gold bars here for safe keeping. Indeed, bankers said today that the flow is greater than even during the Munich crisis.

The steamship Manhattan, of the United States Lines, came in Thursday with gold valued at $56,000,000 aboard, and the Normandie, of the French Line, brought about $7,000,000 worth.

Other causes than the "Hitler scare" in Europe also were attributed to the shipments. One was the favorable American trade balance from 1937 until the first of this year, amounting to about $100,000,000 monthly and which was paid off in full; secondly, the $35-an-ounce price here has magnetized gold on the open market, and, thirdly, the Stabilization Fund has brought it in.

The handling of this precious metal here is unique. It crosses the ocean in the strong rooms of the steamships and as the vessels approach this part, these rooms are guarded by armed men.

Arriving here, the city police and guards from both the shipping companies and the consignees watch the unloading in small amounts, each box getting cargo preference.

From the piers it is taken to the Federal Reserve Bank in armored cars under strong guard and unloaded at the platform at Maiden Lane and Williams Street, where the boxes go down by elevator into the Federal Reserve vaults 60 feet below sea level. There the boxes are opened in the co-operative room behind steel doors that give entrance to the "security corridor," whence the gold contents are wheeled through a 90-ton steel cylinder door to the great vault.

There it is assayed and identified and stored in steel cages until the foreign banks want to cash in by buying dollars with it.

When the foreign banks send their gold here, the Government gives them a check for 98 per cent of the stated value, whereupon the gold goes again down to the Assay Office at Old Slip and South Street. The balance of the price is paid after assay, and then the gold stays here.

Government officials refused to say how much they kept in South Street, but the Federal Reserve has about $700,000,000 of it.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—One of the greatest treasure shifts in history, attributed in financial circles chiefly to fear of war in Europe, was marked yesterday by additional large arrivals of gold from England and France.

The Aquitania brought $35,000,000, making imports of approximately $210,000,000 this week. A record single cargo of $56,000,000 arrived March 30 on the Manhattan.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Widley Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The railroad companies' campaign for a square deal has reached a point where victory is in sight. Railroads and road transport companies soon came to agreement on a method of dividing the spoils, so soon that many traders who have to pay the bills for transport talked of a squared deal. The traders refused to support the proposed enabling bill unless the railroads agreed to fix a scale of maximum rates, and unless they defined what they meant by "unreasonable" rates upon which the traders might appeal to some tribunal. The traders were not prepared to see a transport trust set up in the name of a square deal.

But in a compromise which should lead to an agreed report from the Transport Advisory Council to the Minister for Transport, the traders have dropped demand for maximum rates, and the railroads have listed certain considerations to be taken into account in deciding whether rates are reasonable or unreasonable.

Up to Committees

The test of the whole plan, if it gets Parliamentary support, lies in the conduct of the road and rail rate fixing committees. Most traders organizations are afraid that these committees will be conducted so that transport costs to the trader are increased, and the transport dustry will become less rather than more enterprising.

The cotton industry continues its march toward monopoly rule backed by the compulsion of law. The Government has been conducting a ballot in various sections of the industry on the industry's plan as now drawn up in a draft enabling bill. As measured by output, 72 per cent of the spinning and doubling section, 66 per cent of weaving, 77 per cent of finishing and 75 per cent of packing and making-up support the bill. Taking all together, 72 per cent of the producing sections measured by employment were in favor, and 65 per cent measured by number of firms. The industry's workers were also in favor of the bill, judged by the support of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and of the Joint Branch of Inside Warehouse Workers.

The merchants, on the other hand oppose the bill. A ballot of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce showed 849 against, and 730 for the bill. The Government has now to decide what it will do. In the meantime, the fabric dyeing companies have combined together to stabilize prices at about 12½ per cent above present rates.

Locating Industry Problem

A most important report on the location of Industry has just been published by the research group which calls itself Political and Economic Planning, generally shortened to PEP. This problem of locating industry has received prominence in England through the haphazard growth of London and the South of East of England, and the desertion of previously prosperous parts of the country which become derelict. A royal Commission on the Geographic Distribution of the Industrial Population has been studying the problem and should shortly make a report.

PEP's report gives a brilliant picture of the present placing of industry, classifies the types of towns, analyzes the reasons and lack of reasons which have led to the present ever changing plan. The lack of order, the destruction of so much that is essential to a full life, are by now so familiar an accompaniment of our industrial order that they seem to be accepted as inevitable if we are to have "progress." The Lancashire man may even become proud of the muck he finds around him, for where there's muck, there's money. But the destruction of social amenities is not an inevitable corollary of industrial life, and the first step toward a better order is to analyze the present.

PEP Makes Proposals

PEP proposes that a central research and publicity organization shall be set up to inform industrialists of the consequencies of their proposals, awaken their sense of social responsibility, and break down the prevailing indifference. Second item in the plan is the use of financial inducements by representatives of the Government, such as the present Commissioners for the Special Areas, to direct the flow of industry over the whole country. Third, a license is to be obtained from the proposed Industrial Development Commission before any factory can be established or extended. Perhaps as many as 90 per cent of these licenses would be merely formalities, but the necessity of applying for them to the Commission would help to create social awareness. Administration would be through the central Commission, and through regional machinery which will be reported on after another group of PEP has made a study of local administration.

What emerges most clearly from the report, as was to be expected, is that there is no simple method of directing a desirable location of industry without affecting the organization of our central and local Government, the whole framework of taxation, and our methods of measuring the results of economic enterprise. To find the right method of industrial organization requires a social revolution. For social planning of the location of industry means implementation of a frequently quoted New Deal aphorism: "where public and private interest conflict, the public interest must prevail."

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The Greatest Basic Change Affecting Investors In Seven Years

The recent reaction in stock prices has blinded many investors to the all-important factor which will determine the major trend of business and securities during the next four or five years. We refer to the recoil in public opinion from radical theories. The majority of people now realize that it is only by permitting business to develop and make new jobs that this country can ever solve the unemployment problem.

When Alarmists View with Alarm

Shrewd investors are not paying much attention to the views of various individuals who make dire predictions about the stock market and the world in general. They realize the trend toward conservatism is the dominant factor today and that failure of left wing politicians to get aboard the band wagon immediately has little significance so long as the major trend of public opinion is toward a sound middle of the road policy which will bring America a long delayed genuine recovery.

What About Europe?

The likelihood of war has been greatly magnified. Any realist knows that a practically isolated Germany with its present economic and social condition is not likely to start a conflict in which she could not hope to win anything but a revolution. So let's get back to common sense and forget about Europe for a while. The outlook for this country is really promising despite the calamity howlers. Far-sighted investors who base their decisions on fundamentals are using the present opportunity to accumulate sound securities at prices that will likely be regarded as ridiculously cheap a year from now.

Look Ahead—Prepare Yourself by Reading Our April 5th issue

It will contain much vital information every investor now needs to act wisely. Leading features are: "The Wave Principle", (as applied to forecasting), "Investors and the Foreign Situation", "Television—A New Major Industry", "A Stock Group Yielding 5.5%", "The Technical Position of the Market", "American Gas & Electric Analyzed" and "Complete Investment Service Section". Start reading "The Magazine Favored by Successful Investors". Return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues and our latest stock ratings and data book covering 1600 stocks. Better still, send $5 for 6 months' subscription including Advice Privilege.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly

21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

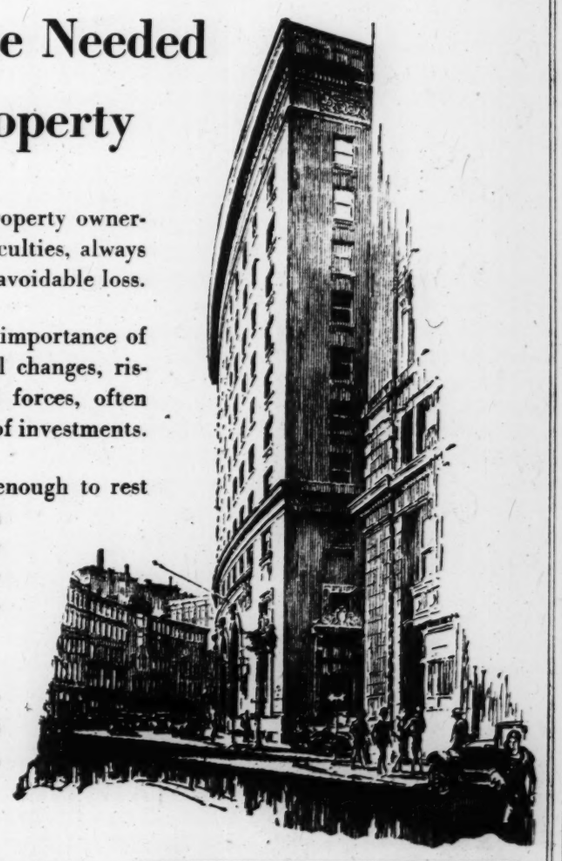
Constant Vigilance Needed To Defend Property

Changing conditions confront property ownership today, and increase the difficulties, always present, of defending it against avoidable loss.

Rapid alterations in the relative importance of industries, new inventions, social changes, rising taxes, and other trends and forces, often menace the principal and income of investments.

In such circumstances it is not enough to rest on the judgment of yesterday's decisions, however wise they may have been. Today and tomorrow constant watch must be kept over investments.

Many businessmen entrust the responsibility of their investments to us. The fee for this convenient, time-saving service is moderate.



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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,500,000
Previous day 2,888,390
1939 volume to date 63,627,647
1938 volume to date 61,670,170

Stocks on Rising Trend at End Of Uneven Session

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—In one of the fastest Saturday sessions in more than a year, the stock market today rallied and relapsed at frequent intervals but managed to end on a rising note.

While the European picture still held nothing of great promise market-wise, traders who unloaded yesterday got back on the purchasing side at the start. Analysts generally felt the sharp relapses of the past two sessions called for some technical come-back no matter what happens abroad.

Retaining modest advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, General Motors and Texas Corp.

As much as 3 lower were Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Chrysler, U. S. Gypsum, Sears Roebuck and International Harvester.

Bonds Meet Resistance

The bond market found the upgrade a tough one today. Even U. S. Government loans—recently a tower of strength when sellers hit other sections of the list—dropped back.

Comparatively news showing nothing the market could construe as startlingly optimistic, brokers said commitments either way were being carefully weighed.

Comparatively light offerings in the government section accounted for losses running up to 10-32ds of a point as the short session got well into the final hour.

A wide loser elsewhere was Erie convertible 4s of '53 "A," off more than 3 points. Declines of fractions to over a point were posted by loans of Firestone Tire & Rubber, Alleghany, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, General Steel Castings, and Columbia Gas & Electric.

Moving ahead fractionally were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Hydro-Electric, 6s and Southern Railway 4s.

Aside from a few transactions in German loans at slightly lower prices, the market shied away from foreign dollar loans.

Midwest Governors' Council to Promote Rate Equalization

CHICAGO (AP)—An intensive fight against proposed equalization of northern and southern freight rates is listed as the first task for the newly former Central States Governors' Industrial Council.

Representatives of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin organized the council with the broad objective of co-operating with industry in all transportation problems affecting the public welfare of the Middle West.

Southern states have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates 20 per cent. Speakers at the meeting viewed the proposal as an effort to lure Northern industries to the South.

Northern business men have contended elimination of the differential would give Southern interests a distinct advantage in the distribution of goods north of the Ohio River.

The speakers asserted some Southern states had attracted new industries by preferential taxation and expressed fear that freight rate equalization would force Northern manufacturers to move South to meet competition.

Governors of the five states represented were named ex-officio members of the council. Each was given power to appoint three members. April 10 was set as the date for the council's next meeting.

Forrest B. McElroy, transportation expert of the Illinois Commerce Commission and temporary Chairman of the council, said the council's announced objectives were:

"To protect industry, labor and the public against unfair legislation which would discriminate against this territory in favor of any other in regard to transportation.

"To co-operate among ourselves and with shipping interests in participation before the Interstate Commerce Commission in matters affecting inter-territorial transportation problems.

"To co-operate where possible with other groups in developing mutual understanding regarding these problems."

Wilson-Jones Net Declines

CHICAGO—Net income after all charges of Wilson-Jones Company, manufacturers of loose-leaf books and supplies for offices, homes and schools, for the first six months of its fiscal year ended Feb. 28 was $67,672 as against net of $108,527 for the like period last year, according to George H. Dawson, president, in a report to stockholders. This was equal to 24 cents a share of common stock outstanding as against 39 cents per share in the first six months last year. Net sales for the first half of the present fiscal year were 14 per cent below those of the corresponding period a year ago.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., and subsidiaries, with plants in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Toronto, reported net profit for 1938 of $752,400, or 68 cents a common share, compared with $1,151,781, or $1.24 a share, in 1937.

General Outdoor Advertising Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Outdoor Advertising Co., and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1938 of $653,612, or 13 cents a common share, compared with $1,109,963, or 85 cents a share, in 1937.

Asks More Monopoly Probe Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended that the Federal Monopoly Committee's expenditure limit be increased by $600,000 to a total of $1,100,000, as requested by the monopoly group.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	59	58	59	
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
11	7⅛	Adams Exp (.20e)	26	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	21½	21½	21½	—1
27½	22	Addressog (1.40)	14	20½	19¼	19¾	—2¼
65⅜	47	Air Reduction (1a)	15	47⅞	46½	47¼	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	¾	¾	Mar31
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	21	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	43	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	7	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	
14⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	15	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅞
13⅜	7	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	7½	6¾	7½	+ ½
19	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	3	12	11¼	12	+ ⅞
28¼	16½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	37	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
193	166	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	166	160	160	—6
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	4	10⅜	10½	10½	Mar31
13⅜	10¼	Allied Mills (¾e)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
11⅜	7½	Allied Stores	37	7¾	7½	7¾	
70	60¾	Allied St pf (5)	6	59¾	59¼	59¼	—1½
48⅜	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	63	35½	34	35½	+1⅜
19⅞	15	Alpha P Cem ¼g	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	15	Amal Leather pf	1	15	15	15	Mar29
69½	56⅜	Amerada Corp (2)	4	57½	57¼	57½	+ ⅜
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	16½	16½	16½	
17¾	12	Am Bank Note(.20g)	16	13½	11½	13½	+1⅜
8	4	Am Bosch	5	4½	4¼	4⅜	
54½	32½	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	19	37	31¾	37	+4½
100⅜	86	Am Can (4)	5	85½	84	85½	— ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Mar30
35	19¾	Am Car & Fdy	31	22	20½	22	+2
55	35	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	37	36	37	+2
24½	15	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	32	17¼	14¾	16½	+1½
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116	116	116	Mar31
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
11⅛	7⅞	Am Coml Alcohol	10	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
10½	8	Am Crystal Sugar	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
5⅝	2¾	Am Encaus Tiling	20	3½	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅜	2½	Am & For Power	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	10½	Am & F P $6 pf	7	12	11¼	12	+1½
20½	14½	Am & F P $7 pf	9	14½	14	14½	
9¾	6	Am & F P 2 pf	7	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
15	12¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar31
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Leather	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	29⅞	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Mar31
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7	44	43¾	44	
4	2⅞	Am Ice	15	3¾	3½	3¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	2	17	17	17	
7¾	4¾	Am International	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	17⅛	Am Locomotive	65	18⅝	17¼	18¼	+1⅛
79½	51	Am Locomot pf	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
15¾	12	Am M & Fdy (.80)	10	12⅛	11½	12	
4½	2⅝	Am M & Metal	10	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	29⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	22	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅞
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	4¾	Am Power & Lt	96	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
49¾	37	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	3	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+2¼
44¾	32½	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	15	34	34¼	34	+1½
18⅜	11½	Am Rad & St S	138	13	11⅜	13	+1½
22¾	13¾	Am Roll Mill	47	14¾	13⅞	14¾	+1
72½	56	Am Roll Mill pf	1	56	56	56	
15⅞	13	Am Safe Razor (1.20)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ½
20	12½	Am Seating (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
53⅜	36¼	Am Smelt & R (½g)	65	38¼	36¼	37⅝	+1½
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	8	135	134	134	Mar31
44½	26	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
41	22	Am Steel Fdrs	56	24⅜	22⅞	24⅜	+2
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
14½	10	Am Stove (.20g)	1	9	9	9	—1
22½	17⅞	Am Sugar Ref	14	17¼	16	17¼	— ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
18½	16¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
170⅛	149¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	155½	153¾	154¾	+1⅝
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82½	81¼	82½	+ ½
89¾	82	Am Tob B (5)	4	81½	81¼	81½	— ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Mar30
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	16	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅞	Am Water Wks	56	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar20
6¾	4	Am Woolen	4	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
43½	29	Am Woolen pf	9	31	30¾	30¾	+1¾
7¾	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	37	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	Mar31
36¼	23⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	150	25	23¾	24¾	+1½
54⅞	42	Anacon W & C	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Mar30
20¼	16¾	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	12	17	17	17	+ ¼
15⅜	10½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
2½	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	
29½	22	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	23⅜	22	22	Mar31
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Mar31
6⅛	4⅛	Armour Ill	46	4¾	4	4¾	+ ⅛
52	38	Armour Ill pr pf	7	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mar31
58	37½	ArmstrngCork(¼g)	15	40¼	36½	39¼	+1¾
13	9¼	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅞
10⅜	6	Artloom Corp	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	20	7	6¼	7	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	—1½
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	32½	Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	Mar31
42⅝	28⅜	Atch T & SF	52	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
71	58½	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	5	59	58	59	+ ½
30½	15¼	Atl Coast Line	16	18½	16½	18½	+2⅜
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	
23½	19¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	— ¾
8⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	24	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44¼	44	44	— ¼
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (⅜g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅜	Mar14
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	
3⅞	2½	Aust Nichols	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
8⅞	5	Aviation Corp	54	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼

B

17⅜	11⅛	Bald Loco ct	103	12⅜	10⅜	12⅜	+1¼
10⅜	6⅜	Balt & Ohio	69	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	13	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	20⅛	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	25	13½	12⅜	13⅜	+ ⅞
13	9	Barker Bros	5	7½	7	7½	—1½
19½	13½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	34	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
20⅜	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ½
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Packe (4a)	1	122	122	122	Mar28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
73⅜	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	18⅝	Bendix Aviation	102	21	19¼	20¾	+1¾
21½	18½	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar31
52¾	50⅛	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	— ½
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	49	48¾	49	
80	58¾	Beth Steel	138	61⅞	60⅛	61¾	+2½
18	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	17	17	17	+ ¾
115	106⅛	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
27	19	Bigelow-Sanford	10	21	19	19	Mar31
22½	15½	Black & Decker (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
17¾	10	Blaw-Knox	16	11	10¼	11	+1
34¾	20⅝	Boeing Airplane	30	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1⅜
28½	21	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	21	21	21	
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	11	18⅜	18⅜	18½	— ¼
32	21	Borg Warner (¼g)	48	23¼	21¾	23	+1¾
23¼	13¼	Boston & Maine	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Mar31
27¾	23	Bower Roll B (2)	7	24½	24	24	+1
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Bridgeport Brass	39	10½	9¾	10½	+ ¼
31⅞	19	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	50	20⅞	19½	20⅝	+ ⅞
39¼	24⅛	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	32	32	32	—2½
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	43	43	43	—1½
2	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	1¾	1⅛	1¼	
10	5⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	7	6¼	5⅛	6¼	+ ¾
13⅞	7¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	26	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ¾
43½	32	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	32	31½	32	
19⅜	14⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	7	15	14½	14⅞	+ ½
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	35	35	35	Mar31
14⅞	10½	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	10	11½	10⅜	11¼	+ ¾
13⅛	8	Bucyrus-Erie	24	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Budd Mfg	58	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Budd Wheel	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
30	18	Bullard Co	3	19	18½	19	+1
34½	24½	Bulova Watch (2)	12	26	24¼	26	+1½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
18¾	13¼	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	9	14½	14	14¼	
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	10	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct new	2	8	6½	6½	Mar31
9⅛	7	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	Mar31
4¼	3	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	3⅜	3	3	Mar31
13¼	7⅜	Byers (AM) Co	13	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅞
17⅞	13¼	Byron Jackson (¼g)	9	13¼	12⅝	13¼	

C

19⅛	15¼	Calif Packing	7	15¾	15½	15¾	
50¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50½	Mar30
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1	⅞	1	
8⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
17¾	11½	Campbell Wyant	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
20⅜	14	Can Dry G Ale	25	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
6¼	3¾	Canad Pacific	29	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
34½	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Mar31
7⅜	5¾	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20½	14	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
94½	75	Case (JI) Co (5e)	21	75	70½	74	—1
55	41¼	Caterpil Tractor (3)	34	41¾	38½	41¾	+ ½
107½	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
26¾	15	Celanese Corp	54	16½	15¼	16½	+1⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	11¼	Celotex Corp	34	14¾	12¼	13⅜	+2¼
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	19	3¼	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
9½	5	Cent RR NJ	2	5⅝	5	5	Mar31
5½	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	10	4¼	4	4	Mar31
5½	4⅛	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
52⅞	37	Cerro de Pas (1g)	11	37½	36¾	37½	+ ½
13	7⅛	Certain-teed Prod	34	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
30	21	Champ Pap & F	4	21	21	21	
11	8	Checker Cab	3	8	7	7	—1¼
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	66	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	88¾	87½	88½	+ ½
25½	19¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
8⅜	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
1	½	Chi & N West	10	⅝	½	½	Mar31
3½	2¼	Chi & N West pf	6	2¼	2	2	— ¼
1⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	10	2½	2¼	2¼	
13½	9⅜	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	1	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅜
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	41	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	15	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	21	12½	11½	12¼	+ ¾
38⅞	34	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	34¾	34	34	Mar31
48⅛	44⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	— ½
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar30
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1	1	1	
9⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	6	8	7⅞	8	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	11	Chick Cot Oil	1	11¼	11	11	Mar31
13⅛	7½	Childs Co	16	8½	7⅞	8¼	+1⅛
85¼	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	207	69¼	66¾	69⅛	+1⅝
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	6	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
4¼	3	City Stores	4	3	3	3	
26	18⅜	Clark Equip	8	19½	18	19½	+1⅛
29½	23	Clev Graph Br (1)	10	21½	21	21½	—1½
60⅛	42¼	Climax Molyb (1.20)	30	43¼	42	42½	
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	20	26	24¾	26	+1
133	119½	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	122	122	122	+2½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Mar28
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	— ⅞
36¼	22½	Collins & Aik (¼g)	2	25	24½	25	+2½
23¾	13⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	7	14⅛	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
18½	14½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	6	15½	14½	15½	+1
18¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	15	15	14½	15	— ¼
9	6	Colum Gas & El	137	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col Gas & El pf A (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	9½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	6	85	83	83	—2¾
57	45⅝	Coml Credit (4)	16	48⅛	45¾	48⅛	+2¾
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	—2¾
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	16	51⅞	50⅛	51⅞	+2⅛
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13⅜	10	Coml Solvents	38	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Com'wlth & South	94	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
64½	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	2	53⅜	52	53⅜	+1⅜
28¼	26½	Com'wlth Edis (.40g)	15	26⅜	26¼	26½	
8⅜	6	Conde Nast	2	6½	6	6	Mar31
30⅜	21½	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	4	22¼	21½	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Mar31
21⅝	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	37	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
8⅞	6	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	8	6	6	6	
35	29	Cons Edison (2)	96	30⅝	29½	30⅜	+1⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	105¼	105	105	Mar31
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
12½	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	5	9⅛	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	77	8⅛	8	8	
3¼	2	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	Mar31
3¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	2¾	2¼	2¼	
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
97½	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	Mar31
16½	11	Container Corp	16	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
22½	14½	Cont Bak A	27	15½	14⅜	15	+ ¾
2	1½	Cont Bak B	25	1⅜	1½	1½	
100	89	Cont Can pf (8)	1	91	91	91	Mar31
44	36	Cont Can (½g)	20	36¾	36	36¾	— ⅛
115¼	112	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	111	111	— ¼
63½	58	Cont Diam Fiber	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
35¾	31¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
4	2½	Cont Motora	60	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
31½	23½	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	45	23¾	22⅜	23¾	—5¼
29¼	16¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	10	19½	17½	19	+2¾
66⅜	61¼	Corn Products (3)	1	62½	62¼	62½	— ⅛
1763¼	1725⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Mar28
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
38	21¾	Crane Co	63	25⅜	22⅜	25¼	+2¾
110	99¼	Crane Co cv pf (5)	6	101	100½	100½	— ¼
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh	4	29	29	29	—1
12½	8¾	Crosley Corp	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Agfa-Ansco	30	30¾	30¾
100	Air Assoc	7	7	7
100	Air Inv war	¼	¼	¼
10	Ala Pow $7pf(7)	81½	81½	81½
700	Alum Co Am	100½	99	99
150	Alum Ltd	105	104	105
300	Am Airlines	19	19	19
500	Am Centrifugal	1	1	1
300	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
2700	Am Cyan B	22	20	22¼
100	Am Fork&Hoe	9	9	9
1500	Am Gas&El (1.60)	33	32¼	33
100	Am Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	AmGen$2½pf(2½)	27½	27½	27½
50	Am Hard Rub	6½	6½	6½
200	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16¾	16¾	16¾
500	Am Lt&T (1.20)	14	13¾	13¾
100	Am L&T pf (1½)	26¾	26¾	26¾
150	Am Mfg	10	10	10
200	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Meter	22	22	22
700	Am Republ	6½	6⅜	6½
500	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Superpow pf	16½	16¼	16¼
1000	Arctur RadTube	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Ark Nat Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2400	Ark NatGas A	2⅛	2	2⅛
1200	AshlandOil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Asso G&EIA	⅞	¾	¾
100	Asso G&El pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Atl Cst Fish	2⅞	2¾	2¾
700	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	¾	¾
900	Atlas Ply	14¾	13½	14¾
4200	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Automat Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Auto V Mach (½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Aviation & Tran	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Babcock & Wil	19	19	19
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛
1400	Baldwin Loco war	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
1200	Barium Stn Stl	12	12	12
600	Bath Iron Wks	5⅛	5	5
1100	Beech Aire	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
100	Bell Aire	22	22	22
500	Bellanca Aire	7	6½	6¾
900	Berk & Gay Furn	9	9	9
100	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Bliss (E W)	10	9½	10
2000	Blue Ridge	1	1	1
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	38	38	38
100	Blumenthal (S)	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	Borne Scrym	10½	10½	10½
200	Bourjois	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1½	1½	1½
400	Breeze Corp	7	6¾	7
400	Brewst Aero (.10g)	8⅜	8	8
600	Bridgpt Mach	4¼	3¾	3¾
100	Brill A	2½	2½	2½
50	Brown Co pf	9	9	9
200	Brown Rubber	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20	20	20
500	Bunk Hill & S (1¼g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cap City Prod	5½	5½	5½
200	Carib Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Carnegie Met	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Carrier Corp	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜
100	Carter (JW) (.15g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Catalin Am	2¾	2¼	2¾
125	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	85	84	85
500	Cen&SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Cen Ind G&E (.80)	14	14	14
40	CenNYow pf (5)	91	90	90
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.30g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
225	Cen S El 6% pf	3	2⅞	3
200	Centrif Pipe (.40)	3½	3½	3½
100	ChambMWSs	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
700	Cities Service	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
25	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	63¼	63¼	63¼
400	City Auto Stpg	4¾	4⅜	4¾
100	Cleve Tract	5	5	5
300	Club Al Uten	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Colon Develop	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Colo Fuel & I war	5½	4¾	4¾
1100	Colum G&E (.15e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
50	Comm Pub Svc	26½	26½	26½
160	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Compo Sh M vtc	15	15	15
2600	Cons Coppermin (.15g)	6¼	6	6⅛
300	Cons Ret Strs	3	2¾	2¾
1200	Cons Stl Corp	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Cooper-Bess	5½	5	5⅛
100	Copper Range	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2	2
400	Creole Pet (.5a)	17½	17½	17½
200	Crocker-Wh El M	5	4¾	5
100	Crown Drug	1	1	1
100	Cuban Tob	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Cuneo Press (3a)	49	49	49
500	Dayton Rub	13¼	12¼	13
2600	DeceaRecords (.30g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
30	Dennison 1 pf	25	25	25
200	Darby Oil	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Det Gray Tr (.04a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Det Mich Stove	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Divco Twin Trk	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Draper Corp (3a)	66¼	66¼	66¾
100	Driver-Har (.20g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Duval Tex Sul	5	5	5
1300	Eagle Pich Ld	9⅛	9	9⅛
25	East G&F pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	East &F pr pf	19	18¾	18¾
300	East Sta Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Easy Wash MB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Econ Gro Strs (1)	16	16	16
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	16	16	16
8900	El Bond & Sh	8⅜	8	8⅛
300	El Bond & Shpf (6)	66	66	66
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	56	56	56
200	El Pow As	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	El Pow As A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Electrographic(1)	10	10	10
50	Emp G & F 7% pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
50	Emp G & F 6½% pf	69	69	69
600	Equity Corp	½	½	½
300	Esquire-Coron 1.20)	53¾	53⅜	53¾
800	Fairchild Av	10¾	10⅛	10⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Fansteel Met	6	6	6
1800	Fisk Rub	8¾	8¼	8¾
400	Ford M Can A 1)	19¼	19¼	19¼
600	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Freuhauf Tra (1¼g)	15¼	15	15¼
100	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	27½	27¼	27¼
100	Gen Alloys	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gen El Ltd (.70de)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
300	Gen Share	1½	1½	1½
600	Glen Alden Coal	4	4	4
50	Godchaux S A (1½g)	22	22	22
100	Gray Mfg	9	9	9
25	Gt Atl & P nv (3g)	78¾	78¾	78¾
200	Gt Nor Pap (½g)	36½	36½	36½
500	Greenf T & D	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Grumman Alrc E	15¾	15⅛	15¼
300	Gulf Oil (1)	34⅛	34	34
200	Hartman Tob	½	½	½
600	Harvard Brew	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Hazeltine (3)	30	30	30
400	Hearn D Strs	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
500	Hecla Min (.10g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Heller (W E) (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Holling Gold (.55a)	14	13¾	13¾
200	Holophane (1½g)	9½	9½	9½
700	Humble Oil (3½g)	56	54½	55½
100	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Ill Iowa Pow	3	2¾	3
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16	16	16
200	Ind Svc 6% pf	6½	6½	6½
200	Ind Svc 7% pf	8	8	8
25	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	102½	102½	102½
300	Int Hyd-El pf	14	14	14
400	Int Indust	2½	2½	2½
1000	Int Pap&Pow war	2½	2	2½
1100	Internat Pet (1½a)	25⅛	24¾	24¾
100	Inter Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Inter Vitamin (.075g)	3	3	3
100	Inters HomeEq (.44)	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Inters Pw Del pf	4	4	4
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
400	Ital Superpow A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1400	Jacobs (F L)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
125	Jer CP&L5½% pf(5½)	80	79	80
100	Kennedy's (½g)	4	4	4
700	Kingston Prod	1¾	z 1¾	1¾
500	Knott Corp (.10g)	10⅛	10	10
200	Lake Shore M (4)	36½	36½	36½
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Lehigh C&N	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Line Material (.20g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Lion Oil (1)	15	15	15
2300	Lockheed Aire	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8	8	8
600	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
200	Louis L&E (.40)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Majestic Rad & T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Massey-Harris	4½	4½	4½
100	McWill Dredg	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Memph N Gas (.15g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Merritt C&S	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
300	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
1500	Michigan C&O	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Midvale (3½g)	98½	98½	98½
100	Mid-West Abr	1	1	1
900	Mid-West Oil (1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Molybdenum	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
300	Monogram Pict	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	27¼	27¼	27¼
1900	Mount City Cop	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	Mt Ida Cop (.03a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Nat Cont (.075g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	75¾	75¾	75¾
100	Nat Rub Mch	3	3	3
200	Nat Sug Ref (1½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Nat Tea pf (1.25)	5	5	5
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1	1⅜	1⅜
100	NEngPA6%pf	61½	61½	61½
100	N H Clock	4½	4½	4½
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	N J Zinc (1½g)	50	49½	50
900	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Newmont Min (½g)	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
20	NY Wat Svc pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
4000	Niag Hud Pow	6¾	6¼	6½
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	81	81	81
100	Niag Hud B war	1½	1½	1½
100	Niag Sh Md B	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
400	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	51	50¼	50¼
100	Noma Elec	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1	1	1
200	Nor Am Ray A	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	No'west Eng (1¼g)	16½	16⅛	16½
200	Ohio Pub S 6% pf(6)	98	98	98
300	Oilstocks (.40a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Okla Nat Gas (1½g)	11	10⅝	10¾
2800	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅛	5	5
1400	Pennroad	1⅛	1½	1½
100	Pa-Cent Airl	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
75	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	101¾	101	101
50	Pepperell (2g)	59	59	59
300	Pharis T&R (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Phoenix Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pierce Govern (.15g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Pitts Forg	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	98½	97	97½
100	Pleas Val Wine	1	1	1
400	Powdrell & Alex (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Prud Invest pf (6)	99	99	99
500	Prud Investors	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	P S Ind $7 pr pf	51	51	51
20	P S Okla 6% pd pf (6)	97	96½	96½
175	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	47½	47	47½
325	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19	18	18
75	Rwy & Lgt Sec	11	11	11
100	Reliance E&E (1½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	Rice Stix Dry Gds	4	4	4
200	Richmond Rad	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Root Pet	3	1⅞	1⅞
500	Rustless I&S	8½	8⅛	8⅛
100	Ryans Cons Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	St. Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
100	Salt Dome Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Schiff Co (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400	Scullin Stl	7	6½	7
100	Scullin Stl war	¾	¾	¾
100	Sec Corp Gen	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Seiberling Rub	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
1900	Seversky Aire	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1100	Shattuck-Denn (½g)	5¾	5½	5½
250	Sherwin-Wms (½g)	97½	94¾	94¾
50	Singer Mfg (6a)	180	180	180
200	Sonotone	1½	1½	1½
100	Soss Mfg (⅛g)	4	4	4
100	So Coast	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28½	28½	28½
100	Southland Roy (.10g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Stand C&S pf	21	21	21
200	St Oil Ky	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	St Oil Ohio	18¾	18¾	18¾
300	St Pow & Lt	¾	¾	¾
500	Stand Prod	7	7	7
700	Stand Stl Sprg	19	17½	17½
300	Starrett Corp vtc	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	Sterl Alum Prod	5⅛	5	5
100	Sterling Inc	2½	2½	2½
350	Stroock & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
3500	Sunray Oil	2	2	2
100	Sunray Oil cv pf	33	33	33
100	Superior Oil Cal	37	37	37
300	Taggart	3	3	3
100	Tastyeast A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Technicolor	15	14⅜	14⅜
75	Tenn El P 7% pf	91⅜	90½	90½
100	Texon Oil & L	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Tob Prod Exp	4½	4½	4½
200	Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
1200	Transwest Oil	3	2½	3
1300	Tubize Chat	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Union G Can	11	11	11
800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Unit Corp war	⅛	¾	¾
1700	Unit Gas	2	2	2
100	Unit Gas pf	84½	84½	84½
1200	Unit Gas war	½	½	½
2100	Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅜	1¾	1¾
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Unit Lt & P pf	24¾	24½	24¾
500	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
350	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	76	75½	76
100	Unit Specialts	3½	3½	3½
350	US & Int Sec	½	½	½
100	US Foil B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	23	23	23
1700	Unit Wall Pap	2	2	2
300	Univ Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Univ Pict	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
500	Utah-Idaho Sug	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Util & Ind pf	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	VanNorm MT (.40g)	20½	20	20
200	Venez Mex Oil	6	6	6
200	Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
400	Waco Aire	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Wagner Bak vtc	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Wayne Knit M	10¼	10	10¼
100	WeisbaumB-BR (.10g)	3	3	3
10	WestTexUt $6 pf(3k)	91¼	91¼	91¼
100	West Va C&C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Wey'berg Shoe	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Williams (RC)	5	5	5
300	Wolverine Tube	4½	4⅛	4⅛
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Yukon Pac M	1	1	1

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
5	Ala Pow 5s '68	100½	100½	100½
29	Ala Pow 4½s '67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Am G G E 5s 2028	108½	108½	108½
8	Am G & E 6s 2016	86½	86½	96⅛
8	Am Sea 6s '46 stp	101¼	101	101
5	As Elec 4½s '53	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1	As G G E 5s 50	40½	40½	40½
5	As G & E 5s '58	38⅜	37¾	38⅜
2	As G & E 4½s '49	36½	36	36½
2	Baldw L 6s '50	96	95	95
4	Birm El 4½s '68	96¼	96	96
1	Birm Gas 5s '59	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Can Pac 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
1	Cars P&L 5s '56	103	103	103
2	Cin P&L 5s '58	99½	99½	99½
9	Cen St El 5½s '54	38¼	37½	38
4	Cen St El 5s '48	38¼	38¼	38¼
10	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	64¼	63½	63½
12	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	45	45	45
3	Cit Ser 5s '58	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
37	Cit Ser 5s '50	71½	70⅜	71⅜
7	Cit SP&L 5½s'49	78	77¼	78
7	CitSPow 5½s '52	78¼	77¼	78
3	Commun P&L 5s'57	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
3	Con GELBa 3½s '71	111	111	111
9	ConIGAE 5s'58a	87½	87½	87½
6	Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	95¾	95	95¼
7	Ea G&F 4s'56a	61	60	60
1	Edi El Illum3½s'65	110	110	110
17	Elec P&L 5s 2030	70	69¾	69¾
2	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	86	86	86
5	Fla P&L 5s '54	97½	97	97
10	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	95	93⅝	93⅝
1	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	98	98	98
4	Gatin P 5s '56	104	104	104
5	Gen Pub S 5s '53	93	93	93
4	Gen Pub Ut 5½s '56	83½	83	83
1	Ger Pub Wk 4½s '43 A	91	91	91
40	Geo Pow 5s '67	101¾	101⅜	101½
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	67¼	66¼	66¼
4	Hygrade Fd 6s'49A	59¼	59¼	59¼
11	Ill Pow&L 5s'53	103	103	103
4	Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	97¾	97⅛	97¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54B	99½	99½	99½
2	Ind El 6s'47	100	100	100⅛
2	Ind E 5s'51C	90½	90½	90½
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	43½	43⅛	43⅛
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	58½	58½	58½
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	84½	84½	84½
1	Ia P S 5s '57	105	105	105
1	Jackson Gas 5s '42 st	44½	44½	44½
3	Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s 2022 A	120½	120½	120⅝
11	Ky Util 5s '59 I	92½	92	92
5	Ky Util 5s '61 H	92	92	92
4	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	109¼	108⅝	108⅝
3	Lib McN&L 5s '42	104½	104½	104½
1	Long Is Lt 6s '45	92½	92½	92½
4	Lou P&L 5s '57	106⅝	106¼	106¼
7	Memph P&L 5s '48	100	99⅞	99⅞
2	Metro Ed 4s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Milw Gt Lt 4½s '67	99	99	99
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
18	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	97¼	96¼	96¼
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	82	80¼	80¼
10	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	99⅞	99½	99⅞
3	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Nevada CalE 5s'56a	79½	79½	79½
5	NEng G&E 5s'47	65	65	65
1	NEng Pow 5½s'54	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	NEng Pow 5s'48	92	92	92
1	NOrl Pub 6s'49a	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	NY P&Lt 4½s'67	107¼	107¼	107¼
12	NY StE&G 4½s'80	102	101⅝	101⅝
5	NorAmL&P 5½s'56	97	97	97
1	NorIndPubS 5s'69	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	NorWestPS 5s'57	98	98	98
20	Okla P&Wa 5s'48	97	96½	96½
17	Pac P&L 5s'55	83	82⅝	83
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	95	95	95
5	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	94	93¾	93¾
12	Portland G&C 5s '40	71	70	70
1	Potome Ed 5s '56 E	108½	108½	108½
16	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	85	84⅛	84½
9	Pug SdP&L4½s50D	80	78½	78½
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	53	53	53
1	Shaw W&P 4½s70D	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	South Car Pow 5s '57	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109½	109½	109½
7	So Cal Ed 4s '60	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
1	So west A Tel 5s '61A	103	103	103
2	Standard G&E 6s '48 cv st	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
14	Stand G&E 6s '53	60½	59½	59½
3	Stand P&L 6s '57	58½	58	58
3	St L S F 4½s'78	88	88	88
9	St L S F 4s '50A	9	8⅞	8⅞
10	St L S F 4½s '50 A ct	8½	8½	8½
10	San AntPubSvc4s '62	106	106	106
10	San Diego G&E 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	17½	17½	17½
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	26½	26½	26½
2	Sea L AL cn 6s '45	60	60	60
3	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
2	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	61¾	61¾	61¾
43	Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	23¼	21½	21½
5	Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5	Simmons cv 4s '52	95	95	95
11	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103	103
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102	102	102
6	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	46½	46¾
22	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¾	46½	46½
24	So Pac 4½s '69	47	46¼	46¼
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	62	62
10	So Pac cit 4s '49	47¾	46½	46½
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	59	59	59
8	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49½	48	48
1	So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	87½	87½	87½
1	South Ry 6½s '56	68½	68	68
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	64	64	64
18	South Ry cn 5s '94	84	84	84
36	South Ry gen 4s '56	51¼	50½	50½
4	SWBell Tel 2½s '64	110½	110½	110½
6	SW Bell Tel 3s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Studebaker cv 6s '45	79½	79	79
5	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	102	102	102
9	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99½	99¼	99¼
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	107	107	107
7	Texark&FtSm5½s'50	88½	88⅛	88⅛
1	Tex&Pac 5s '80D	82½	82½	82½
22	Third Ave aj 5s '60	81½	73¾	73¾
1	Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
4	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
4	T St L & W 4s '50	60	60	60
12	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜

Peace of Europe Reaches Turning Point

(Continued from Page 1)

nor can do anything which leads to war, the Germans regard this as a decidedly open question.

Thus by the German press England is represented as a Nation wanting to interfere in the peaceful settlement of differences between two neighbor States merely for its own prestige, and to support its own particular ideology.

The peaceful and "voluntary" cooperation of the Czechs and Slovaks having been obtained, why also should not that of the Poles, is the way the question is posed in Berlin.

In an article today entitled, "Who Wants War?" Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels sees the world before these alternatives: either war or the granting of "just and indisputable vital claims of any strong Nations."

Poles and French Jubilant

Deep satisfaction with the British pledge is expressed in Poland. The present unilateral promise of immediate military aid is expected in Government circles in Warsaw to be transformed into a broader mutual assistance accord, probably including Rumania, when Mr. Beck comes to London next week.

France is equally delighted at what the Quai d'Orsay considers British adoption of a policy the French Government has advocated all along. Something approaching optimism is felt in Paris at the spectacle of England—which a year ago categorically rejected all commitments in Central and Eastern Europe and had to be urged to realize Britain's frontier was on the Rhine—now taking the initiative in putting the frontier virtually anywhere on the Continent where aggression is resorted to.

In the British press Mr. Chamberlain's declaration has been received with the same almost unqualified and nearly unanimous approval which marked its reception in the House of Commons March 31.

The gravity of the situation is emphasized by all the leading papers which point out as did Mr. Anthony Eden in his speech that night that this is a most important move and entirely unprecedented in the entire British history.

Just as Mr. Eden accorded full approval and support to the new Chamberlain policy, so the press of all parties unites in backing what is described as a necessary stand against aggression if peace is to be preserved and liberty defended.

Reservations in The Times

Only The Times editorial contradicts the prevalent interpretations placed on Mr. Chamberlain's pledge, which are that it means that Britain is now definitely and without reservations committed to go to war at once if Germany makes any move by force of arms or threat of force against Poland (not excluding Danzig) which the Polish Government itself considers a threat to its independence.

It is significant that a decision in this regard rests entirely with Poland—a concession on the part of the British Government which would have been inconceivable even a few weeks ago.

The Times on the other hand emphasized that portion of the Chamberlain statement which stresses the British Government's belief that all disputes could be resolved peaceably by friendly discussions, and interprets the British pledge as one which means that such discussions to solve outstanding problems between Germany and Poland will be guaranteed by Britain.

In practice, however, it is generally felt here that this difference of interpretation is not vital, because it is though unlikely that Germany would accept British umpireship in genuinely free and independent discussions between Germany and Poland.

Do Planets Affect Weather? Meteorologist Maps Cycles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prospect of long-range weather forecasting on a basis of weather cycles, is to be investigated by a special committee of the Commonwealth Government.

The committee is to study the solar-radiation theory of long-range weather forecasting practiced by Inigo Jones, meteorologist of Queensland, upon recommendation of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association.

Mr. Jones asserted it is possible to forecast weather for many years ahead by a study of planets, sunspots, and cycles. His forecasts have proved about 90 per cent correct, he said.

Weather Repeats

The same weather phenomena repeat themselves, he has found, but none can explain why. Mr. Jones has established some connection between weather cycles and the movement of major planets in the solar system and a connection in turn between cycles and sunspot activity. He set out to prove that outbreaks of sunspot activity were due to the action of major planets as they moved in their orbits. Jupiter was found to be the most important, and when Jupiter passed a certain point, he said, there was a drought in eastern Australia. When two or more planets passed the sun in close succession, he observed, there was unusual sunspot activity, accompanied by unusual weather.

"Sunspots," he added, "give out emanations which have an effect on upper layers of air surrounding the earth. These, in turn, affect by induction the lower strata of air and set up violent electrical disturbances where conditions are suitable for such disturbances to occur. Hence we have rainstorms and cyclonic disturbances following in their wake."

Cycles Discovered

Mr. Jones said that regularity with which planet movements occur may explain why weather phenomena repeat themselves in cycles. He noted four important cyclical periods—12 years, 35 years, 59 years, and 71 years. So, he said, if we look at weather 12, 35, 59, and 71 years ago, some idea can be obtained of the influence likely to be operating today.

An interesting experiment was made outside his home at Crohamhurst. A number of pipes containing water were sunk in the ground to depths of from one to 35 feet. The temperature in the bottom of these pipes was taken regularly. The object was to determine the degree of solar radiation into the earth's crust. It was found the water was coolest in summer and warmest in winter, indicating that it takes six months for the heat of summer to penetrate the earth's surface.

Labor Act Revision Urged

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declaring the Wagner Act had "promoted public disorder and disregard for personal property rights," proposed a six-point revision of the statute today.

To correct what it called "inequalities" in the Act, the Committee suggested in a statement that amendments be written into the law to accomplish the following purposes:

1. Give employers the express right to petition the Labor Board for employee elections.
2. Guarantee the right of freedom of speech between employers and employees.
3. Prohibit coercion from any source.
4. Limit labor organizations to the representation of their own members in collective bargaining negotiations.
5. Repeal the closed shop provisions of the Act.
6. Limit the Labor Board to a determination of the facts in labor cases, transferring judicial functions of the Board to the Federal Courts or some other agency.

The Chamber said the program was drafted by a Committee headed by B. C. Heacock, Peoria, Ill.

"There has been ample demonstration," the Committee report stated, "that the law has the effect of disrupting rather than promoting amicable relations between workmen and those for whom they work. It has promoted public disorder and disregard of personal property rights, in defiance of constitutional and statutory safeguards."

The Committee held that the Act was based on the "unsound premise that responsibility for labor strife and discord rests solely on employers."

"It defines the right of employees, but imposes no corresponding obligations. It confers no rights on employers, but subjects them to detailed regulation governing their relations with their own employees. We do not believe that any law so conceived and so unfairly discriminatory in its operation can long survive."

Hearings on proposals to amend the Act are scheduled to begin April 11 before the Senate Labor Committee.

G. O. P. Rolls Gain in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—The political population of the Empire State is now 4,595,058, with the Democrats still outnumbering the Republicans by 511,284, in spite of the closeness of the governorship race last year, when the Democratic lead was only 64,000 votes.

State-wide enrollment figures made public by Michael F. Walsh, Secretary of State, show that the continued Democratic advantage is the result of this party's preponderance in the five counties of New York City, where 1,676,293 of the 2,442,142 Democrats in the state reside, as compared with 398,700 Republicans out of a state-wide total of 1,930,858.

North of the Greater City line, however, the report shows that the Republicans cut down on this advantage in 1938 with gains which gave them a lead in all save two of the 57 up-State Counties. These increased the Republican State-wide enrollment by 201,325, whereas 119,856 fewer Democrats enrolled for that election.

The Republicans polled more votes for Thomas E. Dewey on the Republican line than Gov. Herbert H. Lehman received on the Democratic line, and won first place on the official election ballot. Aided by 450,000 American Labor Party votes, the Governor was able to defeat Mr. Dewey by a margin that was merely fractional compared with those he had commanded in his three previous election triumphs.

Official American Labor Party enrollment figures for the election are 222,058; and for the Socialist Party, 11,048. The latter lost its official standing as a political party in a vote for Governor which totalled only 24,890, when 50,000 is required for ballot status. New York Communists ran no candidate for Governor last year.

Albany and Rensselaer Counties were the two up-State Counties showing greater Democratic enrollment than Republican, the former decisively by 72,193 to 22,650; the latter by 29,633 to 23,174. In the total up-State enrollment, however, the Republican lead is 1,532,158 to 765,939 Democrats.

In the five New York City Counties, both Parties found heaviest following in Kings, with 587,244 Democrats and 138,956 Republicans. New York County, seat of Tammany Hall, was next with 393,407 Democrats to 118,920 Republicans; then the Bronx with 337,712 and 44,125, respectively; Queens, 308,779 and 87,456, and Richmond, 49,601 and 9,243.

Idaho Governor Signs $5 Auto License Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Automobile licenses for passenger cars in Idaho are now $5. This was one of the election promises of Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, and was passed by the current Legislature. Under the former fees the tax ranged from $7 to $50 with an average of $14, nearly three times the new sum.

A companion bill, for which Governor Bottolfsen waited before signing the flat $5-license bill, reimburses highway districts $1,000,000 a year for shrinkage in license remuneration. This reimbursement is taken from the gasoline tax of 5 cents a gallon. The gasoline tax revenue is said to have climbed from $1,500,000 in 1928 to $4,500,000 in 1938.

Philadelphia Jury Asks Lottery Legalization

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Legalization of the numbers game, a form of lottery, was recommended March 31 by the Philadelphia County Grand Jury.

"We feel that the courts should take some steps to have number playing legalized," the jury wrote, "thereby creating additional revenue for the County and save the District Attorney's office a lot of work in the future."

Judge Harry S. McDevitt received the report without comment.

Winnipeg's Population

The population of greater Winnipeg, Manitoba, is placed at 313,230 by the 61st edition of the city directory, recently issued. This is an increase of 3,055 over the previous year.

Supreme Court Asked To Rule on Employee Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked March 31 to decide whether the salary of employees of Federal Reserve Banks is exempt from State taxation.

In a decision last Monday, the tribunal ruled that Federal and State employees have no constitutional immunity from income taxes. In the new appeal, the Minnesota Tax Commission sought an opinion on whether it could tax the 1933 income of William B. Geery, then Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Dewey Sword to Academy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sword Admiral George Dewey wore in the Civil War has been presented to the Naval Academy Museum by the Admiral's son, George S. Dewey of Chicago. Admiral Dewey, victor in the 1898 battle of Manila Bay, wore the sword as a lieutenant in the Civil War.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 354, Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
Attractively furnished housekeeping suites with thoroughly equipped kitchens. 1-4 rooms. Rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24a CLEARWAY STREET

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SUB-LET June-Sept., large living room, dinette, kitchenette, bedroom; all modern equipment; vicinity of The Mother Church; reasonable. Box E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CANDY

CALIFORNIA CANDIED FRUITS
Will ship prepaid to you or your friends as a gift from you, a one-pound box of fresh candied fruits (Figs, Apricots, Dates, etc.) for $1.25. 2 lbs. for $2.30. Try it. You'll be pleased. Write GRISWOLD'S, Claremont, Calif.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ORLANDO, FLA.—"Rest Haven," beautiful home, pleasant surroundings, for rest and study; also a permanent home for those desiring same. Write for information. 642 Ridgewood Ave.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKELAND, FLA.—The Beacon, comfortable home, transients, permanent, for rest and study; elderly people welcome. 609 So. Florida Ave. Phone 39-711.

REAL ESTATE

COMING TO N. Y. THIS SUMMER?
Let us secure an apartment for you.
THE HOMING REALTY CO., N. Y. CITY
539 West 112th St. MO 2-0788

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030

LOCAL PROPERTY SOLD
FOR OUT OF TOWN OWNERS
ERNEST J. MARTIN
6476 Paramount Blvd., Long Beach, Calif. 216-33

SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA

FOR SALE—Charming home located 75 yds. from beach, 2 minutes by motor from Cloister Hotel. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, glassed-in sun porch, living room, downstairs lavatory, dining room, kitchen, double garage, and servants' room with bath. Newly decorated and fully furnished. Price and plans on request. Owner: MRS. GEORGE SHAW GREENE, 131 N. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio, or Sea Island Co., Sea Island, Ga.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN—35 TO 55 YEARS
Opportunity to earn good money in pleasant work. Representing Union factory selling direct to wearer. Unsurpassed Quality Shirts, Ties, Hose, Underwear, Sportswear. Prompt service. Liberal commissions and Cash Bonus. No investment. Write WELLINGTON, Dept. CM, 28 W. 25th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR with 12 years' successful experience in industrial relations work wishes to make a connection. FRED J. STEINHILBER, 312 Third St., Jackson, Michigan.

THUMB INDEXING

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
Prose Works—Bibles—Concordances
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO. (The Original)
168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AIR CONDITIONING

AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERING SERVICES
Surveys, estimates, layouts, supervision. Public, private institutions; commercial, industrial buildings. CHARLES BRIDGES, M. E., 27 Haymarket Square, Boston, CAP. 0765

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

ANTIQUES—Old houses, paneling, wide pine boards; by appointment. SCOTTS, 19 N. Main St., Manchester, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—Lower apartment, 4 large rooms, all improvements; $34; six minutes from railroad station. Granite 6070-M.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Pelham Hall—Sublet, modern 1-room kitchenette, bath; $50 month to right person. COM. 0060.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS man, wide experience, will invest for expansion with services, small amount in established legitimate business; references. Write Box E-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

LEASE, BUY small business in or near Boston providing service for two; guest or tourist house, sandwich shop, small store, etc.; must be established, open to investigation; full particulars first letter. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

ATTRACTIVE small modern cottage for sale, acre land, 6 rooms, bath; 5 minutes to beach; $3000; cost $7000. Mrs. Cooper, Yarmouth, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE STIENEN AGENCY
Specializes in
EXPERIENCED GOVERNESSES and TRAINED INFANTS' NURSES. 516 Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 7-1716.

FARMS FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN'S poultry farm, 50 acres, capacity 3,000 layers, wonderful mountain views, $12,000. Arthur L. Poor, Antrim, New Hampshire.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

FOR SALE OR RENT

QUINCY, MASS., 13 Presidents Lane—11-rm. colonial, opposite Adams estate, 3 baths, 2-car garage, beautiful grounds, furn.; May thru Oct.

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammels Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Fontiac Cars

HELP WANTED

WALTER LOWEN PLACEMENT AGENCY
420 Lexington Ave., 43rd, Room 225, N. Y. C.
Many openings for College Graduates under 30. Men and Women; tall, fine appearing for exhibitors at the World's Fair, $25-$30. Call 9:30-5:00 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ALL around experienced machinist; state religion; give references and full particulars. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Responsible young lady as girl companion who can drive car, ride a bicycle; give phone and particulars. Box F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

PICTURESQUE FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y.—Spacious immaculately maintained fieldstone Residence, adjacent International Tennis Stadium, available furnished, unfurnished. Financially responsible tenants, appreciating substantial values invited. $3600.00 annually. 50 Continental Avenue, Boulevard 8-6516.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

BOOKS, Stories, Plays, Poetry or other articles by experienced manuscript typist. Details and prices furnished upon request. MRS. ELLA F. ENTRESS, 55 Arundel Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES AND FURNITURE

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Furniture for sale very reasonable; part-time already rented. MU. 2-0644.

PAYING GUESTS

CHEERFUL, comfortable, harmonious home; permanent or weekly; rest, study; excellent table; spring water, pine woods; 80 acres overlooking lake, mountains; near golf, fishing; 30 miles from Portland. The Manor, Naples, Maine.

PIANO TUNING

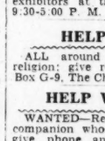
SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6768 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business practitioners, teachers, prices reasonable, good service. CALL PIG CO. 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

CHOCORUA, N. H.—Within 3-miles radius of 4 lakes; bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, sun porch, fireplace, maple floors throughout, furnace heat; rock garden, shade trees, pine grove; house built in 1935; price $4500. Apply Box 48, Tamworth, N. H.



HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline Asp. 1599
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs, maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach, should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

THREE MILES FLUSHING—WORLD'S FAIR Exclusive residence section, near Christian Science church; air-conditioned, brick colonial home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories; large plot; owner will share, sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Other homes and apartments, all sizes.

MIRIAM SMITH MORRISON—representing E. OLIVER CHAMP—REAL ESTATE—WHITESTONE, N. Y.
Parsons Blvd. and 14th Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-2346

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

CHARMING 1727 colonial home, all improvements, in village commuting distance of Boston for sale or exchange for house commuting distance of New York. Write Box C-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND'S NORTH SHORE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity World's Fair

WOODSIDE, L. I., 50-08 66th St.—3 large rooms, private home; convenient World's Fair; transient-permanent. Tel. HAvemeyer 4-8257.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"BEAUTY VIEW"—Bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests. MRS. F. R. GOODMAN, Route 6, 2 miles south of Honesdale, Pa. R. F. D. 4. Phone 696-J-1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Are you seeking superior accommodations? Well serviced rooms, private and semi- baths, showers; 2-room complete housekeeping suite; private bath, shower; real kitchen; parking. HALL, 261 Beacon St.

BOSTON, 6 Gloucester Street, near Esplanade—Large front room with running water; good river view; with or without light housekeeping facilities; shower baths, reasonable.

LIGHT, comfortable rooms near The Mother Church; prices reasonable. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL attendant, good reader-sewer, other duties. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RELIABLE colored woman desires day work cleaning or laundry, luncheons or dinners served; references. GARrison 1063, Roxbury, Mass.

WIDOW, efficient, wishes position as housekeeper in gentleman's or business woman's home in Boston or Brookline; go home nights. LON. 1383, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN—Well educated, desires position as traveling companion; licensed manicurist, efficient chauffeur. Dorothy Cobb, Hackett Ave., Easton, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—70 miles from World's Fair; charming cottage in artistic, woodland setting, 250 yards from private beach on Peconic Bay; fine boating, fishing, bathing; electric lights, electric refrigerator, running cold water, lavatory-toilet, 3 bedrooms, living room, living porch, kitchen; garage; a place of restful, quiet beauty; $350, summer season. Write A. H. CURRIE-BELL, Southold, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

CLUYVALA FARM

Furnished apartment in quaint building on our farm suitable for 2 people. Electricity, gravity spring water, electric refrigerator, modern conveniences. Spruce grove, woods and fields, porch; Ideal place for quiet week ends and vacation. Near lakes. $150.00 for season. A. W. BLANCHARD, Millerton, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ANNA SARGENT SMITH—Piano instruction, elementary theory and harmony for children and adults; specializing in beginners. Riverside 9-1143, N. Y. C.

WEAVING

We WEAVE in our home beautiful durable imported TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS. See us, Ella Wollenweber, 333 East 88th St., N. Y. C., or we will call with samples.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
suggests you try
ISIS Full Fashioned Pure Crepe Silk HOSE
Sold exclusively by
W. T. GRANT CO. 1910 Second Ave.

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

Ford MERCURY and ZEPHYR
THE STYLE LEADERS
ADAMSON MOTOR CO.
1914 AVE. B. 3-9121

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Mobile's Telegraph Florist
Demeranville
The Florist
9 N. Conception St. Phone Dexter 123

MONTGOMERY

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY
Visit Our Camera Department
The largest assortment of Candid Cameras, Movie Cameras, Films and Accessories in the South.
15 Commerce St. Ph. C-207
Schaeffer's
CREDIT JEWELER
Prompt attention given all mail orders.

AMERICAN-TROY
CLEANERS LAUNDRY
New Location
South Decatur and High Sts.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 a. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dress Up for Easter!
We carry a complete line of
Men's Furnishings and W. L. Douglas Shoes
AMERICAN HAT CO.
22 NORTH COURT STREET C-1879

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Bibb and Madison at Court C-609

For Easter
Say it with Flowers
from
Colonial Gardens
314 MONTGOMERY STREET C. 2012

READY-TO-WEAR
MAYFLOWER—HUBRITE
RHYTHM BY PATRICIA
KAYSER HOSE
Lawrence's
South Court Square

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
PAN-AM MOTOR OILS
H. D. TODD, Distributor
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex. 5840

I. L. STRAUSS CO.
Awnings, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers, Floor Coverings
210 BIBB STREET

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
825 27th Ave. Phone 2115

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
Coral Gables, Fla.
Anna Barlor

DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's
Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"
PHONE 329

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

Triple "S" Grocerteria
100% Home Owned
220 S. BEACH STREET
Main Street and Grandview Avenue

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Eperienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone ONE-STOP SERVICE
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

HOLLYWOOD

Ivie-Marie Beauty Salon

A Complete Beauty Service
Permanent Waves
1950 Harrison St. Phone 1331

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Rentals, Appraisals
Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1770

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
220 WEST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-2473
F. J. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

LUMARS SPECIALTY SHOP
Women's Apparel Accessories
325 Laura Street

New York Laundry, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

WEIDMAN
SERVICE STATION and GARAGE
Standard Oil Products—Kendall and Quaker State Oils—Lubrication—Tires—Batteries.
427 S. W. 8TH ST. (Tamiami Trail)

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Boulevard
MIAMI, FLORIDA

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing — Bead Stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving
Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES

We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
135 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS, SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N.E. FIRST STREET

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Rose-Franzis
GOWN SHOP
Summer Sheers in a profusion of styles, fabrics and colors.
206 S. E. FIRST AVE., Clyde Court Bldg.
ROSA GAMER, Proprietress

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

CALL 3-5610 for Appointment

Lucille André Beauty Salon
Every Department of MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
SUITE 904 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2187 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

PRINTING
STATIONERY—BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
TOWLE
PRINTERS' SERVICE
42 S. W. First St., Miami, Fla. Phone 3-1448

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7698

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

New Work — Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street — Repairs

FERTILIZERS — FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1ST STREET — PHONE 3-2121

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
WHITE BELT DAIRY — MIAMI, FLA.
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
Phone 7-2411

B. & W. ELECTRIC
HOTPOINT RANGES—REFRIGERATORS—APPLIANCES
G-E Commercial Refrigeration
FAIRBANKS-MORSE AIR CONDITIONING—ROOM COOLERS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
101 W. Flagler — Phone 2-7111

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. — Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

MIAMI BEACH
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone: 55568

LOUIS' GRILL
731 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

1939 Easter Fashions
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO

All the Latest in Easter Millinery
Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
22 North Orange Avenue — Orlando, Florida

AMERICAN Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Rugs Cleaned — Upholstering
New Mattresses and Mattresses Renovated
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 West Church Street — Phone 3127

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street — Phone 2231

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We Sell
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
and many other Monitor-advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. — Phone 2299

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton — Fort Myers — St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food — Moderate Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
410 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979
Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North — Dial 4129

Lowrey's — Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida — 340 Central Avenue

INSURANCE
Protection — Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

DIAMONDS — WATCHES
SILVER — FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Look your best
Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North — Phone 6973

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers — Jewelers
Diamond Setting — Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

STATIONERS
PRINTERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines.
344 CENTRAL AVENUE — Phone 8121

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL — Phone 6165

EASTER CARDS
Greeting Cards — Gifts
BEULAH'S
Book and Card Shop
Lending Library — Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North — Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber — Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

TAMPA

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1251 — 93 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORID AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4194

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street — Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 — 514 Franklin St.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. — Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cents.
2003 So. Dixie — Tel. 4622

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable — Wallpaper
SWP
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. — WA 5789

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHAMPOOS *for Oily Hair*
is a special service

ADOLPHE operators give Manicures, Permanent Waves and all kinds of beauty work.
ADOLPHE'S
622 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 — *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 — 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
735 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. — 220 Peachtree St.

Headquarters for
Electrical Appliances
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE C. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building — Main 8229

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
If you want a thrill try a Rilling Kooler Wave, the latest in permanents.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

Maxey's Millinery Salon
Hats Custom Made
Hats Remodeled
400 Grand Theatre Bldg. — Main 5581

a distinctive place to eat
The MayAir
No. ONE Rhodes Center — 11 A. M.-11 P. M.
72-74 FAIRLIE STREET
LUNCHEONS ONLY

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
We Deliver
Call HEMLOCK 2136
Night Phones De 7306—He 3791
GREEN FLORIST
2267 Peachtree Road — Elizabeth Buckley

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. — Phone 2951

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 — 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 — 552 Mulberry Street

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker St.
Buy lasting—useful gifts
Luggage and leather goods

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 — 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increase our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street — Tel 72 and 158

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

ROCK CREEK DAIRY
GRADE A
Prompt and Courteous Service
Early Deliveries
Phone 4507

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education, French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boue, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

HOME SHARING

ENGLISH lady living in DENMARK would like another to live with her; low terms for 3-6 months; maid. Box W-419, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Madeleine Bovey, 29 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

POST WANTED

KAUFMANN, Deutschschweizer, 28 Jahre, Sprachkenntnisse in franz., engl., sowie ital., bietet seine Dienste an. Dauer-stelle. Kaution oder Interessen-einlage Möglich. Offerten erbeten unter Box G. 72, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont-Blanc, Genf.

ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND—FOR RENT
2 Room Apartment, furnished
Electric Cooking
Quiet, beautifully situated
"FRIEDHALDE"
WILDERSWIL, Near Interlaken

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
Ane Katrinesvej 2, Godthaab 2166
H. Hassi Hansen

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

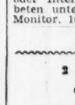
FRANCE

PARIS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

The Stoefler Shoe — THE BEST
18, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)


"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel: Passy 86-91

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 — Giro 223978

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 19
In Malmö:
Saltsagatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS — CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5, STOCKHOLM — Kungsgatan 40, GÖTEBORG

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

MRS. STINA LÖF
MILLINER
Spring and Summer Novelties from Paris
Biblioteksgatan 3, 1 tr.

The Fashionable Shops for Hosiery
OSCAR BÄCKMAN
KUNGSGATAN 10
HAMNGATAN 10
DROTTNINGGATAN 60
SVEAVÄGEN 73

BREDENBERG & CO. A.B.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc.

54	Drottninggatan	Tel. 23 34 50	
64a	Hornsgatan	" 40 87 25	
16	Hamngatan	" 20 02 38	
7	Humlegardsgatan	" 62 41 50	
39	Kungsgatan	" 21 44 06	
28	Götgatan	" 43 98 24	
1	Biblioteksgatan	" 20 20 99	

Albert L. Dahlberg
HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKER
many years experience
Nybrogatan 48. — Tel. 206329
Elevator

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 — Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 — Tel. 41 41 43

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves — Ties — Stockings
GRABEN 28.

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken — Linoleum
(Carpets)

BASEL

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
FREIESTRASSE 29
Tel. 28.781 — J. Braendlin, Manager

Maleratelier—J. Bertschin
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel
Tel. 49.283 — (PAINTER)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 — Tel. 46.448

Tapezierer und Decorationgeschaft
Walter Meyer-Merklin
Tellstrasse 34. — Tel. 4.31.64
(Paperer and Decorator)

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL — Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

NAVILLE & CIE
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G

BERNE

G. KOCH & SOHN
BERNER MOLKEREI
Engehaldenstrasse 8 — Telephon 22.325
Emmentaler-Käse, Greyerzer-Käse, Gerber-Schachtelkäse
(DAIRY)

C. Hefti
MARKTGASSE 51 II
Modes Bernes

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

E. HELLER-SICKERT

Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Orient Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. — Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Hubhaus Schneider
Bernois Lbe S.-E.
BERN — Marktgasse 4 — Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

GERBER-SCHONTAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFARBEREI und CHEMISCHE REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 21.597.

Wäscherei Steiner
Railigweg 3 — Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 — Brunnadernstrabe 21
(Bakery)

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern Marktgasse 54

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE — ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum
DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapestry
M. SAEGESSER
Amthausgasse 18 — Feine Handarbeiten

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligasschen 8. — Tel. 23.405

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repair.

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 — Tel. 22.331

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz — 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 — (MILLINER)

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78. — Privat 28.25

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

"La Maison de l'Electricite"
W. PIRET
6, rue Bonivard. — Tel. 2.88.18

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, rue de Carouge — Tel. 4.20.46
(Porkbutcher)

MÜHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at moderate prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

FLOWERS
Marchand-Schoenau
14 Rue du Conseil Général
Téléphone permanent 4.38.02
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES
de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE — GENEVE
(STATIONERY)

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE," 45 Rue de Rive

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE

5 Rue Rive (face Capitole)
Articles de menage.

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
3, Rue du Rhône — Tel. 52.356
(WHITE GOODS)

E B A
Couture & Confections pour Dames
Robes de Tricots
Coats and Gowns
4 Rue Michel Chauvet

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard — English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 2.43.70

RONZIÈRE
Chapelier—Chemisier—Modes
19, Rue du Rhône
Tout ce qui complete l'élégance masculine
(HATTER)

Serrurerie
F. HENRIOUD
Specialité:
Lits & Divans métalliques
19 Rue du Nant — (LOCKSMITH)

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie—Literie—Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk
Fusterie 7 — (LINEN)

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei — Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 14

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE Place Chauderon
LE CARILLON
GRANDS RESTAURANTS ET TEA-ROOM SANS ALCOOL

LUCERNE

Stationery
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 — Tel. 21.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. — Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

MONTREUX

AU PETIT SUISSE
B. Blumenstein
Maison spécialisée en produits laitiers
GRAND'RUE 3 — TEL. 6.36.66
La maison se charge des expéditions pour l'Etranger
(Dairy Products)

"Always at your service"
Horlogerie Bijouterie de la Paix Ltd.
. . . For Good Watches . . .
. . . Fine Jewellery . . .
W. Aldag — Montreux
R. Zahler — Place de la Paix

Teinturerie G. Ney
Steam Pressing—Dry Cleaning
Invisible Darning. Moderate prices
12 Rue Eglise Catholique. — Tel. 6.41.00

PAPETERIE DE LA PAIX
(sous le Perroquet)
Good choice of writing paper.
Fountain Pens — Photograph Albums.
Calendars
MLLE. E. DUBIED

PHOTOGRAPHY
Portraits, developing and printing. Specialist
E. MATTER
Av. du Kursaal 21 and Gd'Rue 34

Au Bébé
Mercerie — Bonneterie
Wools and Cottons
Laces — Stockings
MLLE. E. BUSSIEN
Rue du Lac 50 — Tel. 6.27.83

CH. SECHAUD
Epicerie—Droguerie
25 Av. du Kursaal. — Tel. 6.24.13
Spécialité: Produits alimentaires de tous pays.
Specialty: Eatables from every country.

ROBES—MANTEAUX
Transformations
BERTHE RAUBER
Villa Hauterive — Rue de la Paix
(Dressmaker)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

A la Belette
WEISSNER & CO.
12, Rue du Seyon Phone 5.20.16
Gloves and Hosiery
Style—Quality—Service

CHIVERS Marmalades
Grape Fruit
Seville Orange
Table Jellies
by ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
rue des Epancheurs

WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Horlogerie—Bijouterie
Orfevrerie—Reparations
PAUL MATTHEY
rue de l'Hôpital Tel. 18.32

STÄFA—Zürich

Eheringe
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Anfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
bd. Schiffländ Stäfa

ST. GALLEN

STRUMPFHAUS
Stockings
Darning
RUEGGER
Multergasse neben Sport-Sonderegger

St. Galler - Stickerei
Swiss Embroidery
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & CO.
Multergasse—Marktgasse

Ulrich HÖHENER
Gentlemen's Shirts made to measure
Wool and Silk Materials
St. Leonhardstrasse 20 1st floor
Tel. 2.61.90

Carpets—Teppiche—Linoleum
E. Kretz
POSTSTR. 17 ST. GALLEN
A. G.

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR, Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16

Glass, Porcelain, Crystal
Knives Forks, Spoons
Haushaltungs Artikel
MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
Neugasse 49. Tel. 2.23.69
(Household Goods)

PFLEGHARD
CONFISERIE
TEA ROOM
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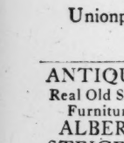
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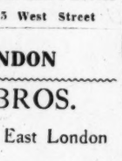

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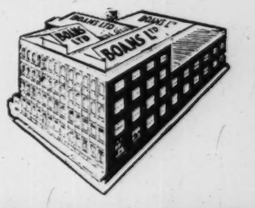
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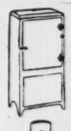
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Burn 'Em Up O'Connor (MGM)—Auto racing melodrama, recounting three fatalities before the mystery behind the crashes is solved. Dennis O'Keefe, Cecilia Parker, Nat Pendleton, Harry Carey. Adults and young persons.

Honolulu (MGM)—Mixture of comedy and music, with a bit of tap dancing by Eleanor Powell, and a case of confused identities managed by Robert Young. Among those who take part are George Burns, Gracie Allen, Rita Johnson, and Clarence Kolb. Adults and young people.

Mutiny of the Elsinore (Argyle)—Melodrama from a story by Jack London about the mutiny on an old-fashioned square-rigger, handsomely photographed but emphasizing the brutality of life at sea as it looked to the author. Paul Lukas, Lyn Harding, Kathleen Kelly, Clifford Evans. Adults.

Never Say Die (Paramount)—Mixture of farce and comedy done in the broad vein about a hypochondriac and his efforts to avoid a female fortune-hunter in the Swiss Alps. Bob Hope, Martha Raye, Andy Devine, Alan Mowbray, Gale Sondergaard, Sig Rumann. Adults.

One Third of a Nation (Orlob)—Semi-documentary film distantly deriving from the play of the same name about slum clearance in New York, and adding something of a romance between a girl of the tenements and a scion of the millionaire family which owns the property. Sylvia Sidney, Leif Erikson, Myron McCormick, Muriel Hutchinson. Adults and young persons.

Orage (Tri-National)—French triangle drama, based on a play by Henri Bernstein, about a married man who becomes enamored of another woman, is torn by indecision, finds the problem taken out of his hands when the girl does away with herself. Charles Boyer, Michele Morgan, Lisette Lanvin, Robert Manuel. Adults.

Torchy Blane in Chinatown (Warner-Foy)—Melodrama carrying on the series of adventures about a girl reporter. This time she helps to bring about the capture of a group of confidence men and blackmailers. Glenda Farrell, Barton MacLane, Tom Kennedy, Patric Knowles. Adults and young people.

Yes, My Darling Daughter (Warners)—Farce-comedy from the play of the same name about the daughter of a once militant feminist, who goes off on an unchaperoned week end with the young man of her choice. The film was temporarily banned in New York, and then permitted after some deletions. Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter, May Robson. Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family — "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You."

Adults and Young People—"Love Affair" "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

Two Brave Men

The Reverend Mr. Narcross of Framlingham left, by will, the sum of £500 to "the bravest man in England." The executors of the estate applied to the Duke of Wellington for information as to the rightful recipient. He replied:

"It is generally thought that the battle of Waterloo was one of the greatest ever fought by the English. The success of the battle turned upon the closing of the gates of Hougomont. The gates were closed in the most courageous manner in the very nick of time by Sir James Macdonnel. I think he is the man to whom you should pay the £500.

When the money was handed to Sir James, in acceptance of this decision, he sent the executors word that he could not claim all the credit of closing the gates. He added:

"My sergeant, John Graham, seeing with me the importance of the step, rushed forward to help me; and, by your leave, I will share the legacy with him."

The request was granted, and the two brave men received the sum between them.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

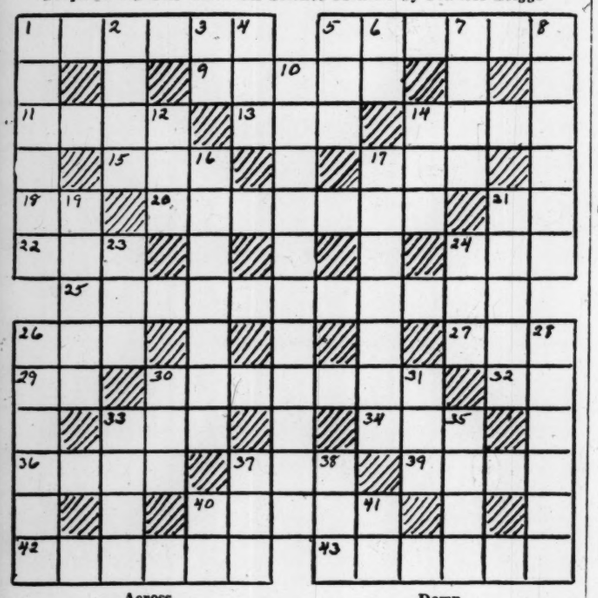
Boston

Some years ago the writer, who was living in a suburb of Cleveland, used a suburban car to get into the city. One day, on opening her bag to get the carfare, she discovered that she had forgotten her purse, and hadn't a cent with her! When the conductor came for her fare, she explained her dilemma to him and asked if he would trust her for the fare. She promised to see that he got it the next day.

He, of course, was willing to do this, although she was a stranger to him, as he was a new conductor. But in a few moments he returned and quietly handed her a dollar bill, saying that she might find it useful.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

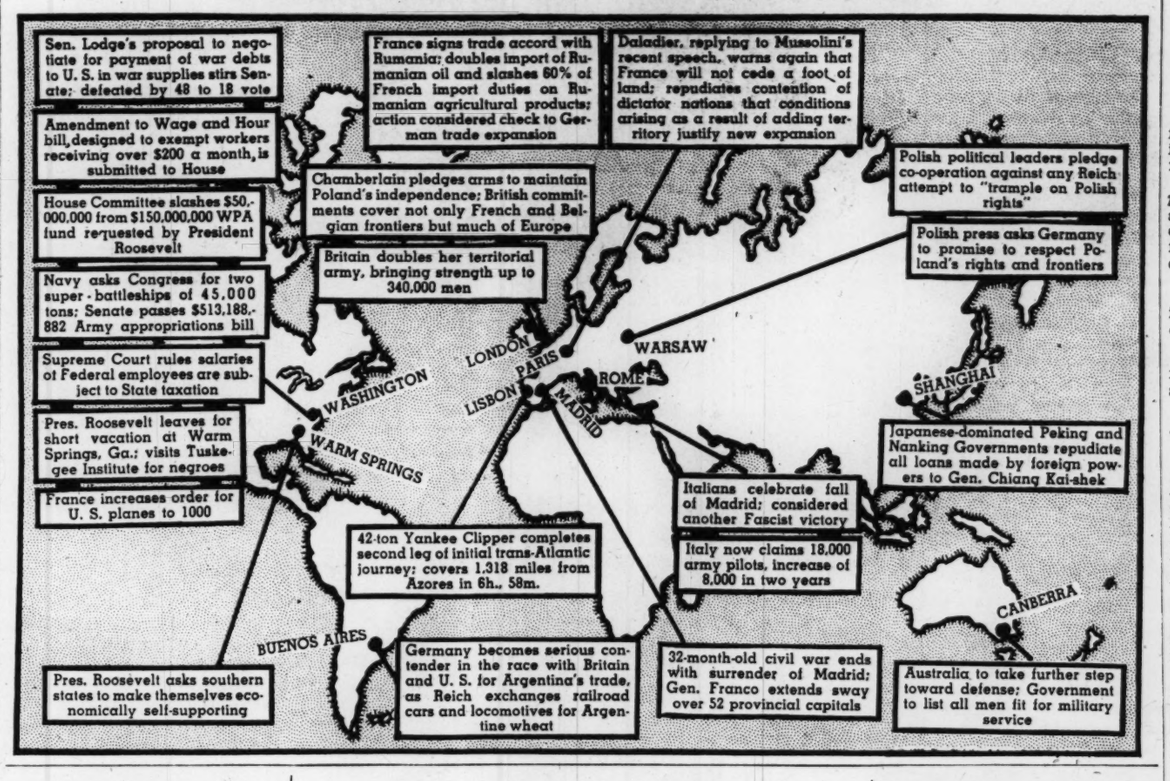
1—What Bible character was a slave to Potiphar?
5—What artist was famous for his paintings of "American Girl"?
9—What is a fertile spot in a desert?
11—Where did Domitian reside?
13—Genus homo.
14—Who invented the telautograph?
15—What is a priest's white linen vestment?
17—What was relationship of Hobab to Raguel?
18—What is fifth month of Jewish ecclesiastical year?
20—What kind of cane is obtained from Asiatic rattan palm?
21—Symbol for manganese is what?
22—What is the beak of a tortoise?
24—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
25—If you visited Melbourne, whom would you see?
26—What is a shoemaker's length of thread with a bristle point?
27—An intaglio is a man, gem, or gun—which?
29—You and me.
30—Viaducts are what?
32—Paramaribo is on what continent (abbr.)?
33—What was nationality of Tchaikovsky, famous composer (abbr.)?
34—Who is one of tribe of Algonquin Indians?
36—What Mohammedan caliph captured Jerusalem?
37—From whom were the Ardites descended?
39—Black sheep of nursery rhyme had three bags of what?
40—What strong white fiber is derived from leaves of a West Indian agave?
42—What Jewish heroine of Old Testament helped in deliverance of her people?
43—Who was father of Noah?

Down

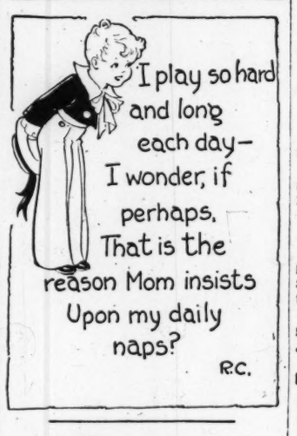
1—What river of Palestine is mentioned in Bible?
2—What Peruvian river flows to Pacific?
3—What Eridanus of mythology is identified with what Italian river?
4—Who was a son of Noah?
5—Does the channel cat have paws, fins, or oars (sing.)?
6—Exists.
7—What is a Biblical symbol of strength or power?
8—What is a synthetic textile fiber (pl.)?
10—What animals of mythology endured fire without harm?
12—What is a tree mentioned in Hosea?
14—What is the common gazelle of Tibet?
16—What are mixtures for cakes?
17—What men of sacred letters interpreted Scripture?
19—What edible seeds are mentioned in Bible?
21—Who met god on Mt. Sinai?
23—What is an undeveloped shoot or stem?
24—Where is Tynemouth (abbr.)?
26—White sea indents what continent?
28—Who was a daughter of Zelophehad?
30—What is a prickly envelope of a fruit?
31—What is used for cutting wood, metal, or bone?
33—What is another name for a float?
35—What is a small sheltered inlet, creek, or bay?
37—What is atmosphere?
38—What is another name for the pigeon pea?
40—If you were in Lima, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Columbus (abbr.)?
41—Symbol for lanthanum is what?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sen. Lodge's proposal to negotiate for payment of war debts to U. S. in war supplies stirs Senate; defeated by 48 to 18 vote
Amendment to Wage and Hour bill, designed to exempt workers receiving over $200 a month, is submitted to House
House Committee slashes $50,000,000 from $150,000,000 WPA fund requested by President Roosevelt
Navy asks Congress for two super-battleships of 45,000 tons; Senate passes $513,188,882 Army appropriations bill
Supreme Court rules salaries of Federal employees are subject to State taxation
Pres. Roosevelt leaves for short vacation at Warm Springs, Ga.; visits Tuskegee Institute for negroes
France increases order for U. S. planes to 1000
Pres. Roosevelt asks southern states to make themselves economically self-supporting
France signs trade accord with Rumania; doubles import of Rumanian oil and slashes 60% of French import duties on Rumanian agricultural products; action considered check to German trade expansion
Chamberlain pledges arms to maintain Poland's independence; British commitments cover not only French and Belgian frontiers but much of Europe
Britain doubles her territorial army, bringing strength up to 340,000 men
42-ton Yankee Clipper completes second leg of initial trans-Atlantic journey; covers 1,318 miles from Azores in 6h., 58m.
Germany becomes serious contender in the race with Britain and U. S. for Argentina's trade, as Reich exchanges railroad cars and locomotives for Argentine wheat
Daladier, replying to Mussolini's recent speech, warns again that France will not cede a foot of land; repudiates contention of dictator nations that conditions arising as a result of adding territory justify new expansion
Polish political leaders pledge co-operation against any Reich attempt to "trample on Polish rights"
Polish press asks Germany to promise to respect Poland's rights and frontiers
Japanese-dominated Peking and Nanking Governments repudiate all loans made by foreign powers to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Italians celebrate fall of Madrid; considered another Fascist victory
Italy now claims 18,000 army pilots, increase of 8,000 in two years
32-month-old civil war ends with surrender of Madrid; Gen. Franco extends sway over 52 provincial capitals
Australia to take further step toward defense; Government to list all men fit for military service
LONDON
PARIS
LISBON
MADRID
ROME
WARSAW
WASHINGTON
WARM SPRINGS
BUENOS AIRES
SHANGHAI
CANBERRA

Manly Manners



Brevities

Trotty Veck Message: Modesty always takes a back seat but never drives from that position.

Trotty Veck Message: A spoiled child, like soap, should be handled without gloves.

In Lighter Vein

That Man's In Again!

"Why do snowflakes dance?"

"I imagine they are practicing for the snowball."

Oh Vice Versa

Friend: "I see you are driving a new car."

Insurance Agent: "Yes, I tried to sell an insurance policy to an automobile salesman."—Wall St. Journal.

—and Vegetables?

"Ah, well," said the actor with great self-satisfaction, "the profession has brought me bread and butter, anyway."

"And eggs, Arthur—and eggs!" said the comedian, slyly.—Edmonton Journal.

Choice

"Would you like a small diamond or a large rhinestone?"

"Yes, I'd love them, dear."

Difference

Salary: Something paid to you for what you do.

Income: Something paid to you for what your father did.—Montreal Star.

Of Course

Mrs. Snifter: "I hope, Miranda, you won't copy the things I wear."

Miranda: "Oh, no, indeedy, Ma'am. I like my things stylish."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

An Experienced Witness

"Now, madam," counsel began impressively, "I must trouble you to answer a number of questions—"

"Oh, it's no trouble. I have a little boy at home." — London Evening News.

His Sentiments

Two sawmill men were riding down the road. Side by side they sat, both looking worried and both remaining silent. Finally, one heaved a deep sigh.

The other studied him for a moment and then said: "You're telling me!"—Southern Lumber Journal.

Daily Quotation

THE leading rule for a man of every calling is diligence; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

—LINCOLN

Little Chauncey

"This is my nurse—and I think she has some C-A-N-D-Y!"

The Future of a Tree

According to recent Government statistics, 4 per cent of the wood cut in the United States is used in the manufacture of paper. The lumber industry accounts for 32 per cent, and another 40 per cent is consumed as fuel.

A Word a Day

ANNOUNCEMENT: In response to numerous requests from readers living at a distance from Boston, this feature will hereafter appear on Wednesdays.

Notes and Queries

Antipode (208:10)—The singular form of "antipodes" (*an-tip'-o-deez*) is pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode*.

From Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," this word was originally applied to a person or thing on the opposite side of the globe—foot to foot. But it now designates "the exact opposite."

Bethesda (John 5:2)—The first *e* is not short; it is quick-long as in debate: *Be-thez'-da*.

Blessed (James 1:25)—Here a future passive verb, and pronounced as one syllable.

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhymes with "loud," not with "load."

"Conformed . . . transformed" (Rom. 12:2)—In accordance with the familiar rule that stress should be given the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used together and in contrast, "transformed" should here have emphasis on the first syllable.

Consummate (adj. 493:30)—Although the verb is sounded *kon'-suh-mate*, the adjective is pronounced *kon-sum'-it*.

The Latin *cum*, "together with," and *summa*, "highest," here combine to form a word which is applied to that which is brought to its highest development. A consummate example, for instance, is of the highest quality.

The verb is used in the sense of "to complete, to perfect."

Denying (339:32)—*De-ni'-ing*.

This powerful word is derived from a combination of the Latin *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." To deny, then, is literally "to say no fully"! And we are quite correct in using the word in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of."

Divest (339:29)—Long *i*.

"For we are also his offspring" (Acts 17:28)—Paul in Athens quotes this (prefacing it by saying, "As certain also of your own poets have said") from the opening lines of a metrical treatise on astronomy composed by the Greek poet Aratus, who lived about 300 B. C.

Gently (485:14)—There is nothing about this word to suggest "slowly"; but "quietly and easily" or "in a considerate, refined, or soothing manner."

"Holy, acceptable unto . . ." (Rom. 12:1)—If the comma after "holy" is observed with a pause, no listener is liable to construe "holy" as "wholly."

Questions, reading of—Questions which may be answered definitely yes or no ("Are you going to the show?") are usually to be read with a rising inflection of the voice at the end. This general rule does not hold with questions calling for detailed information ("What did you see in Mexico?").

Scientifically (461:26)—Not to be ended *-kly*, but *-kal-ly*.

"Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life . . ." (John 5:39)—A literal rendering might be: "Ye search (as a lion or a hound tracks by scent) the writings, because you think by them to have life everlasting. . . ."

Simulate (287:4)—*Sim'-u-late*.

The Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like," imparts to this word the sense of "to assume the mere appearance of—without the reality."

Throughly (II Tim. 3:17)—*Throo'-lih*.

Thwart (485:15)—*Thwaurt*.

The origin of this word has caused scholars no end of research; but there is general agreement that the Middle English *thwert* (or *thwart*) must have come through the Scandinavian—otherwise there could be no accounting for the final *t*. The predominating sense, however, is "cross" or "across"; for example, the Icelandic *um thvert* means "across, thwart," the Danish *tvaert* means "across," and the Swedish *tvart* means "rudely"—allied to Dutch *dwars*, "crossly." All, of course, go back to the Teutonic base *thwerh*, "transverse, cross."

Whatever has been thwarted has been not merely withstood or resisted (these imply that action has been carried to the opponent); but it has been met by the opponent actively, by directly crossing and disputing the path. That which is thwarted is frustrated.

Whit (370:1)—The student of words may have difficulty in tracing this word, until he discovers that the *h* and *i* have changed places. The Anglo-Saxon *wiht* was applied to "a wight or person" and also to "a bit." And we use "whit" to designate "the smallest particle imaginable."

Forward

There is no path backward;
But there is a road that leads onward
ever onward—
To better things.

—Lorraine Weiler.

A Verse for Today . . .

Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God: thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness.

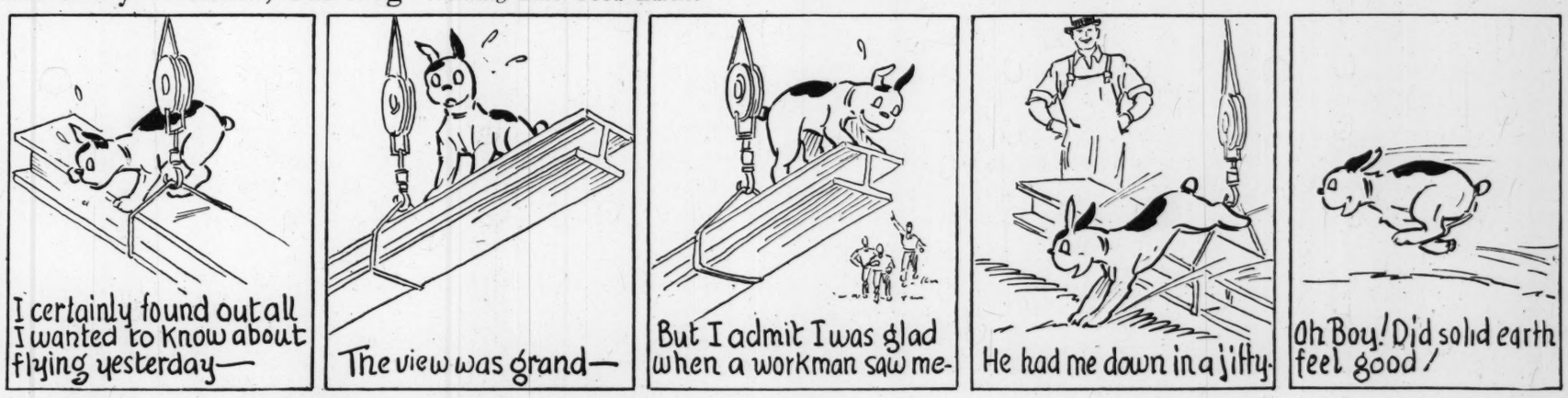
—PSALMS 143:10

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*April Fool in Reverse*

By LE PELLEY

I WISH SUSIE WOULD HURRY! I HAVE TO GO TO THE STORE!
HERE SHE COMES NOW..
LOOK...LOOK.. SHE SEES THE PURSE..
SHE'S PICKING IT UP
I CAN HARDLY KEEP FROM LAUGHING
THIS IS A SCREAM...
OH GOODY-!! FIFTY CENTS — SIXTY CENTS — SEVENTY FIVE — EIGHTY —
?!
PLUNKY.... I MUST HAVE PUT OUT THE PURSE I WAS GOING TO THE STORE WITH
SUSIE — SUSIE — LISTEN TO REASON —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing Like Good Earth!*


I certainly found out all I wanted to know about flying yesterday—
The view was grand—
But I admit I was glad when a workman saw me-
He had me down in a jiffy.
Oh Boy! Did solid earth feel good!

The Adventures of Waddles—*April 1st in Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

TRUE SEAMANSHIP THE MISS TERRY DISPLAYED AS WE APPROACHED THE QUAY.
A VOICE I KNEW CRIED OUT, "DRAKEVILLE!" AND THEN I SPIED HIM—JACK SPOONBILL!
"MY SHIP, CONTROLLED BY RADIO, HAS BROUGHT, I SEE, A CREW." "YOU KNOW
IT'S FORTUNATE," I QUACKED, "FOR YOU THAT TWO GOOD FRIENDS MAKE UP THE CREW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) ••

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unto Caesar

SHARP commentary on humanity's hope for the day when nations shall learn war no more is the estimate that the world is now arming six times as rapidly as before the World War. Reports of Rumanian peasants dropping the plowshare to pick up the sword almost literally reverse the process prophesied by Isaiah. Many people indeed are accepting the news of today as a complete reversal of high hopes. They see arms as evil in themselves and preparations against war as preparation for war. Encouraged a few years ago by disarmament projects, they are now the more disturbed by today's arms programs.

Honest doubts about the motives and results of arms programs deserve honest consideration. Among many persons such doubts are being resolved by the very impact of events. Apparently a majority of peoples have decided that those who want peace must be prepared to protect it. They have observed that in a confrontation of nations at different levels of civilization neither peace nor justice is won by weakness. Where governments which deplore war face those which glorify it, reason and justice get a fair hearing only when force is equalized.

In so far as non-resistance is an individual question, the ideals of those who are ready to pay any price for peace do them honor. The future is theirs. But they have to consider whether in the present stage of human consciousness they will get what they pay for and also whether they compel others to pay who think the price too high. Peace is not bought with any small coin of superficial pacifism. The instruments of war will be laid aside when the war mentality is healed, not before. To recognize that fact is not to cease striving for that healing.

Some thirty years ago when the world had become uneasy under stresses which were moving toward the World War, President Theodore Roosevelt, in commending the North Carolina Peace Society for favoring adequate armament as well as effective arbitration, said:

> There is no inconsistency in advocating both of these things at the present time: on the contrary, those who have the public welfare at heart fail in the performance of a part of their duty if they neglect to labor for both.

The address containing that statement was prominently displayed in the Christian Science Sentinel of April 11, 1908, and in the same issue appeared the following statement, signed by Mary Baker Eddy:

> For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow-beings; prayed that all the peoples on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one Mind; love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves.
>
> National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled.
>
> It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations.

History will record a growing popular rejection of war, an increasing insistence that differences can and shall be arbitrated fairly and fully settled, as one of the most notable developments of this age. This demand for something better is manifest even where force is officially glorified. Neither der Führer nor Il Duce ever received for a military triumph such acclaim as welcomed them after the Munich settlement. This peace ideal will not be denied. Its eventual triumph will be promoted, not retarded, by willingness to take successive steps in order, rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's until men, having proved their spiritual brotherhood as sons of the one God, naturally "learn war no more."

Silver Fantasia

WHEN Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board declared that the "foreign silver purchase program does more to ultimately destroy the domestic silver industry than anything else I know" he said no more than critics of the silver buying warned in 1934.

Mr. Eccles, however, ought to have put his statement in the past tense. The foreign silver purchase scheme has already destroyed much of the market for silver upon which the American industry used to depend. The process came about as a result of the boosting of the price. Uncle Sam's unlimited buying sent the price from 45 cents to 81 cents an ounce. At this higher price China was forced to dispense with the metal as the basis for its currency. At one stroke, therefore, the China market, formerly the main prop for silver, was closed to the purchase of silver. Indeed, the Chinese, having no further use for silver for monetary standard purposes, are actually selling silver to Uncle Sam.

The decline in the foreign demand for silver may be traced in the fall in its price. Silver is now back at around 45 cents an ounce. It would be lower than that if the Treasury were to stop the purchases. And yet the object of this buying was to boost the price!

The domestic interests do not yet realize the extent to which the silver market has been destroyed because the Treasury buys the domestic production at the subsidized price of 64½ cents. But subsidies must come to an end sooner or later. Then the force of Mr. Eccles's remark will be brought home to the industry.

Maple Sugar Time Again

FREEZING temperature at night, followed each morning by thawing, tells those who have been associated with sugar making that the time for maple taffy has arrived. Who that ever has inhaled sap vapor from the boiling-down process can forget that peculiar, aromatic flavor that saturates the atmosphere? The memory of this is always blended with the fragrance of resinous wood crackling and blazing beneath the big, black, bulging pots that hung over the fire in the open woods.

It takes a quantity of sap to make a pound of sugar, or a dozen small patty cakes; and it requires several hours of slow cooking for the sap to thicken to a consistency that will harden when it is poured on the snow. It may be fancy, but with many of us maple taffy never seems the right flavor unless there is snow to cool it.

Beyond Neutrality

"WE MUST be impartial in thought as well as in action. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name." The shooting had begun in Europe in 1914 when President Wilson made this plea to Americans. Few Americans had watched the lines being drawn for battle, few understood the implications of pre-World War diplomacy among the European Powers, few cared what they were.

Today Americans are still hoping there will be no shooting; many of them are convinced war can be avoided. But few of them are trying to be neutral in thought. Most Americans would like to have seen Britain take a firm stand on Czechoslovakia, and to have shown more direct interest in the outcome of the war in Spain. Most of them are relieved rather than alarmed by signs of increasing British firmness in Europe now. The British pledge to Poland may have seemed a tardy move, but better than none.

President Roosevelt's indications of continuing interest in the continuing crisis in Europe are anything but an indication of a neutral attitude toward that crisis. Mr. Roosevelt precluded neutrality by his annual message to Congress in January. Each sign of concern to which he gives voice now only underscores the belief of the American Government that war can be prevented not by a further retreat by the democracies but by the determination of each to stand firm, and to help the others stand firm.

"Due for Overhauling"

RELIEF administration, one may gather now without reading between the lines, has not established itself in high favor with the Congress of the United States.

The temper at least of the House of Representatives is pretty well shown in the vote of Friday which rebuffed the effort to raise the supplementary relief appropriation to $150,000,000 as asked by President Roosevelt and stood instead on the $100,000,000 recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations. The sentiment had evidenced itself rather surprisingly a few days earlier in the quick passage of a resolution calling for thorough investigation of the Works Progress Administration by this same committee. There is available already the extensive findings and recommendations of the special Senate Committee on Unemployment headed by Senator James F. Byrnes.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of the Appropriations Committee, drew especial attention to the administrative expenses of WPA. An independent judgment probably would hold that these have been fairly economical, considering the size and newness of the job undertaken. But Mr. Woodrum pertinently asserts that in the various proposals described as necessary by the WPA to adjust itself to a reduced appropriation not one has contemplated a drastic reduction of the more highly paid administrative staff in order to save the impact on the WPA worker.

The committee calculated that from WPA's own figures, allowing for unexpended balances and the saving by separation from the rolls of 30,000 aliens and 89,000 found not to be in need, the balance required for the remainder of the fiscal year would be nearer to $70,000,000 than to $100,000,000. Experience in St. Louis and some other cities has shown that a genuine combing of the rolls will reduce the number found deserving of public employment by more than the Administration's estimated 5 per cent.

The WPA has done in general a job for which it deserves the thanks of the nation, but on the basis of present needs Mr. Woodrum's position is well grounded when he says, "The whole set-up is due for a drastic and fundamental overhauling."

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN N. GARNER hurriedly called Senator Key Pittman to preside and almost ran from the chair when Senator Tom Connally presented a resolution from the Texas Legislature indorsing Mr. Garner for President. This is not taken, however, as indicating that he would run from the nomination.

MEMBERS of the Cornell University football squad must use bicycles rather than automobiles to get around the 1,200-acre campus, according to a recent edict of their head coach. We imagine there will be many "A Bicycle Built for Two."

Invention v. Dictators

Book News of the Day

FROM the title of the next to the last chapter in Stuart Chase's THE NEW WESTERN FRONT (New York: Harcourt Brace. Cloth, $1.50; paper, 75 cents) and the post-Memel efforts of the British Cabinet, one would judge that Mr. Chase had written this rapid-fire argument for the especial benefit of Mr. Chamberlain. "How to Stop Dictators" is, on the contrary, a chapter addressed very particularly to Americans. Its author has noticed that they also have their own "Führers in Jersey City or California."

The book of which this lesson in economics is a part aims at an exclusively American audience, in terms of looking after America *in* America. "There is a Nazi menace to us," agrees Mr. Chase, "and this is it. It does not lie in the direction of arms, airplane bases, Bunds. . . . It lies in the indisputable fact that they have found a kind of answer to the hardest problem an adult civilization has ever faced. There is almost no unemployment in Germany, Italy, or Russia."

* * *

"Inventions," is Mr. Chase's answer to the question of stopping dictators: "In simplest terms"—and this book is written in simplest terms—"the inventors must find a method which will permit Americans to buy back what they can make." That means breaking down monopoly, redistributing national income, improving methods of handling crop controls and social security funds, and developing sound bases for collective bargaining. It is a program to make America safe for democracy before trying to make the world safe for it.

As such it falls into that category of thinking which, however vehemently Mr. Chase may object to the tyranny of words and labels, will immediately attract to itself a well-gummed sticker marked Isolationist. Keep out of Europe's quarrels, advises Mr. Chase.

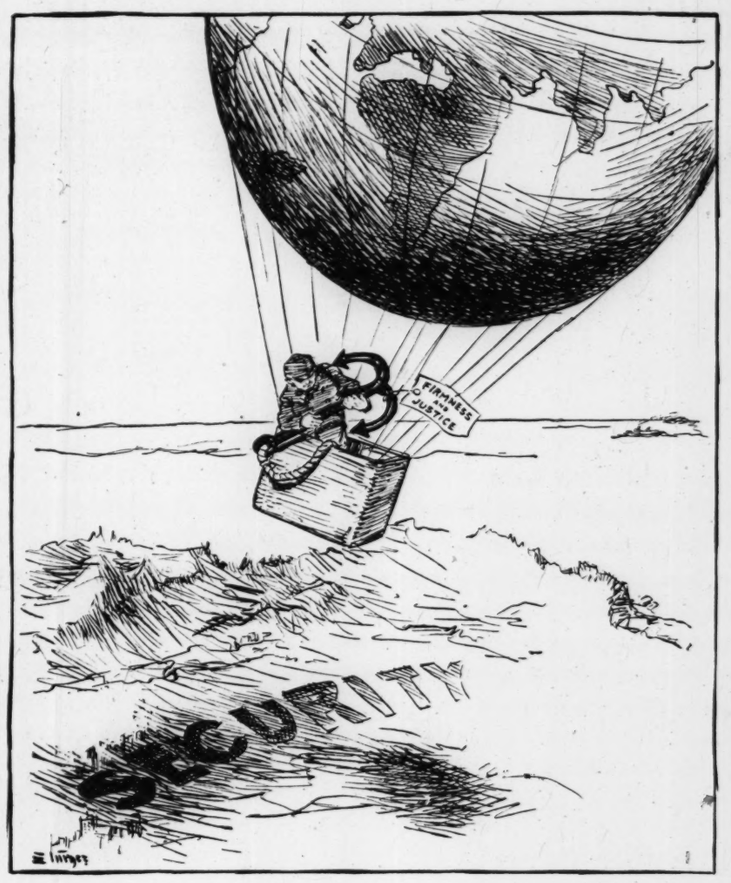
* * *

One immediately thinks of Dr. Van Zeeland on a platform replying to a similar demand from a member of his American audience: "I would say the same thing for my country Belgium and I would strongly advise Americans to do so—if you can!" Or one returns to Alfred North Whitehead's "Appeal to Sanity" in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly:

"A nation should remain isolated, *unless* (1) the evils of the world threaten this supreme duty [the duty as trustee of civilization in areas for which it is responsible]; or (2) these evils can be rectified by an effort which will not indirectly defeat the performance of this especial duty." In other circumstances than these Professor Whitehead perhaps would agree with Mr. Chase on the question of international adventuring. But Americans may note that from such a premise one can argue not only for Mr. Borah's attitude toward Europe, but for Mr. Chamberlain's at Munich.

C. W. M.

Drifting—Time to Use the Anchor



Vercingetorix at Home

VERCINGETORIX is, to most of us, a dark memory of school days, associated more or less dismally with second year Latin. He suggests deponent verbs, fourth declension nouns and all manner of vague horrors, but to at least one city in France he is a vital and interesting human figure, a "local boy who made good." That city is Clermont-Ferrand in Auvergne.

In the Place de Jaude, central square of the city, the magnificent warrior of the ancient Gauls, who led his shaggy troops in battle almost twenty-one centuries ago, rides a furious steed today, his wavy locks streaming out behind his tall helmet. The equestrian statue, cast in bronze by Bartholdi, is mounted on a conspicuous pedestal to dominate the square. Thinking to learn just what young Clermonters thought of their hero, I hailed a youngster clad in a black *tablier* who was trotting through the Place de Jaude, his school books in a brief case.

"*Allo, petit.* Tell me, who is this big fellow riding the horse?"

"Why that's Vercingetorix, sir. Look. His name is on it."

"Yes, I can see the name, but who is he? One of your French generals?"

"Not exactly, sir. But sort of."

"What do you mean, sort of?"

"Well, he was the leader, sir. The Italians—I mean the Romans—tried to take him prisoner right near here and he beat them. That's all I know."

I would have liked to spin out our conversation but the small boy excused himself politely and was off like the wind to join a companion whom he saw at the corner of the Avenue of the United States. His report on the town's hero had been a bit sketchy but the main facts, or some of them, seemed to have been rooted in his mind. It was (probably) on the dramatic-looking plateau of Gergovie, six miles south of Clermont, that Vercingetorix established his *oppidum* and fought Julius Caesar to a standstill and worse, repulsing all his efforts to capture the plateau and very nearly capturing Caesar himself in a counter raid.

The unhappy ending of the story, Vercingetorix's ultimate defeat at Alésia, his voluntary personal surrender to save his men from massacre, his long miserable years in the Mamertime Prison at Rome, his final humiliation in being compelled to be the show piece in one of Caesar's triumphal processions, may well be veiled from the very young minds of Clermont. The hero rides his charger in the Place de Jaude and glory clothes him. In 1954 the city will celebrate the two thousandth anniversary of his noble self-sacrifice.

Clermont-Ferrand is an interesting double city, of which Vercingetorix might be quite as proud today as the city is proud of him. Its cathedral, one of the glories of Central France, is built entirely of black lava, yet the wonderful Gothic spring of its towers, its fenestration and all of its lines, offsets any gloominess of the black material. From its western steps one gazes straight out and up at the Puy de Dôme, most striking of the sixty *puys* (extinct volcanoes) which dramatize the landscape hereabouts.

On this lofty summit, nearly a mile above sea level, the Romans, never afraid of toil, once built a magnificent Temple of Mercury; and on the same bald dome, sixteen hundred years later, Blaise Pascal conducted his celebrated experiments which first measured the pressure of air. The volcanic nature of this whole region is attested not only by its striking puys but by its mineral baths and carbonic acid gas vents. A special curiosity is the calcareous fountain in the heart of the city, a fountain which in twenty-five days will petrify to the hardness of marble anything it touches. One of the wall ornaments in my home is a clay bas-relief turned to stone by this fountain.

I have spoken of Clermont-Ferrand as a double city. An oddity of the name is that the syllable *mont* does double duty, as if one were to say *Vermontpelier*. Clermont is the thriving modern capital of the region. Montferrand, its satellite a mile distant, is a charming sixteenth century community embalmed by the hand of time, or more specifically by the shift of business induced by the industrial age. The houses of Montferrand are more often named than numbered—the House of the Elephant, the House of the Notary, the House of the Apothecary, the House of Adam and Eve. At the latter I found a modern Eve dumping ashes in the gutter, and at my request she allowed me to enter the courtyard and view its ancient charms. Two boys, presumably Cain and Abel, were tumbling in a pile of straw, but they stopped their tumbling to show me proudly two books which their mother had just bought for them at the local *librairie*. One was entitled *Tarzan s'Évade*, by E. R. Burroughs. The other was a picture book, *Mickey, Roi de Bambouli*, by W. Disney. I fear that young Vercingetorix, who may have played about on this very spot, was unable, in his time, to procure such exciting rewards for good behavior.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Hour, The Man!

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE has long been the reassuring and consoling belief, often justified by events, that in every great emergency there appears that leader of thought and action able to supply the leavening influence so sorely needed. Indeed in the United States, the persistence of this belief is easily explainable. That the appearance or emergence of one qualified for leadership has sometimes been too long delayed may have increased popular appreciation and gratitude because of the multiplicity of complexities and the prevailing despair, increased because of the delay. No people like to feel that they have forfeited the right to be counted among the elect, the favored, the grateful beneficiaries of all that is good.

With reassurance we review, in passing, the somewhat brief history of Colonies, the States, since the earliest days, and are conscious of the continued blessings that have been earned and generously bestowed. Wisdom seems always to have provided the implements as well as the safeguards which have produced the material things enjoyed, meanwhile cautiously checking or preventing profligate waste and resulting want. For the most part the American house has been well ordered and made habitable.

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In recent weeks it has been sought to gain from those well informed and alert to the national need an estimate of the degree of preparedness attained by men of prominence who may, or might, be selected as leaders of political thought in the approaching presidential campaign. As to strategic availability there seems to be no general agreement. As to the outstanding qualifications of those of the two major parties, popular estimates are likewise divided. The East, somewhat apologetically, resents the desire of the West to dictate either the Democratic or Republican program. The South, loyal to its own, seeks long-deferred preferment if it is seriously proposed to restore the Democratic Party to its traditional status.

Except among those who believe that they and their friends or families have been benefited by New Deal administrative policies, there are few so-called Democratic party leaders, either in the South or North, who are loyal to the Administration in Washington. Governors who have been interviewed recently are not posing as rebels in the party camp. They have not declared defiance of the official order. But it violates no confidence to promise for them that they, individually at least, are seeking to reclaim and restore that prestige, power and control lost since the fateful year 1932.

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In the Republican camp the procedure and processes employed in attempting to bring about orderly realignment and readjustment seems to be well directed and measurably effective. There is, at the moment, no internecine strife. It can be said, and that sincerely, that the problem is appraised by Republican Party managers, leaders and voters generally, as one of national emergency in which the people as a whole, rather than the factional forces within either party, are vitally concerned. If the mantle of leadership in the coming campaign were to be bestowed next week or next month, it could not be said today upon whom it would fall. And perhaps this is true of both parties unless the New Deal continues to dominate the Democratic camp.

Thus surveyed and appraised, the conclusion is inevitable that not in recent decades, and perhaps never since 1872, has there been so great a lack of unanimity in popular preference in acclaiming party leadership. One need not underestimate the qualities or astuteness of those who are or may be mentioned as best qualified, to agree that by some slow but effective process the preparation for leadership has been discouraged. In times still well remembered by many there were, on both sides of the Senate Chamber in Washington, a half-score of men of presidential stature. They were men who represented the best, and sometimes the worst, in their several States. But they were, in the main, those who had attained more than mere popular or regional preferment. Their successors cannot so generally establish their claims to fitness or preparedness.

Perhaps the time will come when it will be agreed that the people themselves, by insisting upon the right to choose their Senators by popular vote, have closed the preparatory schools and colleges in which the master's degree in political science is earned and awarded. The emergency of today demands leadership. The hour strikes. Where is the man?

The Wide Horizon

Increasingly Mutual Friendship

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

MANY minds in England today are dwelling upon a century-old theme—that of Anglo-French relations. London has received M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, with all the pomp and circumstance usual on such state occasions. Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, gave notice recently to all whom it might concern that any attack upon the vital interests of France would be an attack upon British interest, and that a similar warning which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, had given a few days earlier had been meant as a road-sign: "Halt! Major Road Ahead."

The same, I suppose, is true the other way round; and this is something new, or, at least, not very old in Anglo-French relations.

Until the spring of 1935 most Britons thought that any defensive arrangements between Great Britain and France must mean that "we should have to go to the help of the French." It never crossed their thoughts that the French might have to come to our help. Reciprocity of this sort first crept in when Messieurs Pierre Laval and Etienne Flandin came to London early in 1935. It was an official British confession that Great Britain is no longer an island, that we might need to take as well as having to give.

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It cannot truthfully be said that this thought was or is altogether agreeable to British minds. We may have talked in the past of the interdependence of nations; but few of us have ever really believed it. Safe within our sea-girt isle we have looked upon the peoples of the continent, with their land frontiers and fears of invasion, as "funny foreigners" whose ways were not our ways. And now we have to reckon that the "silver sea" which surrounds us, and makes of our shores a terminus for the highways of the world, is hardly more than a ditch to the aircraft which foreigners, no longer "funny," may let loose upon us.

As I reflect upon Anglo-French relations in the light of personal experience a host of memories crowds in upon me. When I was a student in Paris during the early nineties my French fellow-students had a charming way of greeting me, in the little restaurant where we fed, with cries of "La Perfide!"—a delicate reminder that I was a son of "Perfidious Albion." Then they would chant in chorus: "Jamais en France l'Anglais ne regnera." (Never in France the Englishman shall reign.)

They seemed to think that the deepest desire of England was to recover Calais, Normandy, and Aquitania. A similar notion was obviously in the thought of a former French Foreign Secretary, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, who, in 1915, was persuaded to overcome his dislike of the British to the extent of meeting the British Ambassador, Lord Bertie, at dinner. The talk fell upon the British Expeditionary Force in France, and Mr. Hanotaux said: "Some of the buildings your people are putting up at Calais, M. l'Ambassadeur, look remarkably permanent." "Oh, certainly, M. le Ministre," the Ambassador replied, with his characteristically pungent wit, "the last time we were there we stayed for centuries."

A further memory is that of a stroll down the Avenue de l'Opéra in May, 1915, with André Cheradame, the well-known French writer on pan-Germanism. We were, of course, talking of the World War, when he said suddenly: "This war is terrible, horrible. But at least there is one good side to it. It has riveted us together, your people and mine, for we are mutually indispensable—and incomprehensible."

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I recall, too, a talk with two eminent and very patriotic Frenchmen in the spring of 1936. French public affairs were in a mess. One of the Frenchmen said: "We shall end by asking you British to come over and put things right for us." "That could be easily done," I answered. "Summon your National Assembly and get it to ratify a simple decree: 'The Duke of Normandy is appointed President of the Republic.'" "Who is the Duke of Normandy?" the other Frenchman asked. "The King of England," I returned.

Now King George VI, Duke of Normandy, and M. Lebrun, President of the French Republic, are able to hobnob in London without quarreling over their respective spheres of sovereignty. In some ways the arrangements between their Governments may amount to a pooling of sovereignties, to a renunciation of that neutrality which, as a form of national sovereignty, I have long looked upon as a major impediment to a settled international peace.

The main thing is that we, British and French, know we need each other. We are "mutually indispensable" and, save for a few—possibly enlightened—people on both sides of the Channel, we remain "mutually incomprehensible." For centuries we were bitter foes. Then, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there were intervals of more or less calculated friendship. Today we feel, in the world as it is, that unless we stand shoulder to shoulder, individual freedom and all the French mean by the "Rights of Man" may perish from the European earth. We are not exactly "entangled" in an alliance. But though we hold, jointly and severally, an unenviable record of faithlessness to the League of Nations, we are more nearly united than we were even during the World War. And if our union be not unassailable strength, it is less weak than division would be.

So we are learning once more to sing the Marseillaise with a reasonable fervor which, we trust, will help our French friends to overlook our barbarous accent.